

VISIT...

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Answer Key

Chapter 1

Lesson 1

Page 1, Teaching

The complete subjects appear on the first answer lines; the complete predicates appear on the second answer lines.

1. The clearing of forests
destroys many animals' habitats
2. Some animals
cannot adapt to new environments
3. New laws
protect the habitat of many threatened animals
4. American bison
became an endangered species in the 1800s
5. The bison herd
is growing once again
6. Dangerous chemicals in the water and on land
poison some types of animals and birds
7. National parks
provide a safe place for animals to live
8. The California condor population
is getting bigger
9. Many scientists
are working to save the giant panda
10. The Asiatic lion and the Bengal tiger
still face extinction
11. Endangered animals
are the group most in danger of becoming extinct
12. Threatened animals
may be at risk as well
13. Zoos
raise some endangered animals in captivity
14. Peregrine falcons and Hawaiian geese
have been raised successfully this way
15. Grown animals
are released into wildlife refuges or national parks
16. Pelican Island in Florida
was the first federal wildlife refuge in the U. S.
17. The Fish and Wildlife Service
helps to preserve endangered animals
18. The World Wildlife Fund
raises money for conservation programs
19. About 40 kinds of birds
became extinct in the last 200 years
20. Two lost species
are the passenger pigeon and the Carolina parakeet
21. The California grizzly bear
could not be saved from extinction

Page 2, More Practice

Exercise A

The complete subjects appear on the first answer lines; the complete predicates appear on the second answer lines.

1. Tropical forests
contain more kinds of animals than any other place

2. Biologists
discovered 43 different ants in one tree in South America
3. A change in the tropical forest
affects many species
4. Many conservationists
are worried about the destruction of tropical forests
5. Pollution
harms some types of animals, as well
6. Acid rain
kills some animals and fish
7. State and federal authorities
want lower pollution levels
8. Overhunting in an area
changes the animal population
9. Species
often cannot maintain themselves in the face of these problems
10. Yellowstone National Park
is one of the biggest wildlife refuges in the United States

Exercise B

1. CS; A delicious picnic lunch was in the basket that we brought.
2. CP; A brass band marched down the street.
3. CS; Big cities are crowded and exciting.
4. CP; The fastest runner won the race.

Page 3, Application

Exercise A

Answers will vary. Sample answers are provided.

1. Large schools of fish swim in and out of the coral reefs.
2. Birds such as the bald eagle and the condor fly in wildlife refuges.
3. Lions roam freely in the wildlife refuges in Africa.
4. Scientists who are interested in animals study the effects of environmental change.
5. Huge, old turtles live near islands in the ocean.
6. Elephants in a herd travel together.

Exercise B

Answers will vary. A possible answer is provided.

I recently learned about a successful conservation effort by the Museum of Natural History. Several eagle eggs were found near the museum. It seems their nest had been destroyed. Museum workers quickly put the eggs in an incubator at the museum. When the eggs hatched, workers tried to get the newly hatched eaglets to eat. They fed the eaglets food from an eyedropper. Later, workers used an eagle's head hand puppet to feed the eaglets bits of meat. The museum even built a nest in a tree and taught the birds how to fly down from nest. The eaglets were finally able to fly and get their own food. When they were able to care for themselves, the eaglets were released into a wildlife preserve with other eagles.

Answer Key

Lesson 2

Page 4, Teaching

1. Life
2. Ms. Hale
3. airport
4. passengers
5. buses
6. truck
7. Main Street
8. fans
9. Mayor Thomas
10. train
11. Students
12. orchestra
13. museum
14. buildings
15. library
16. traffic
17. helicopter
18. Samantha
19. cleaner
20. Wu
21. freighter
22. People
23. Cities

Page 5, More Practice

Exercise A

1. Judge Lane
2. terminal
3. Buses
4. people
5. concert
6. Captain Gomez
7. subways
8. Trucks
9. restaurant
10. firefighters

Exercise B

1. stores
2. Workers
3. buses
4. stoplight
5. skyscraper
6. museum
7. Traffic
8. restaurants
9. Trucks
10. sounds

Page 6, Application

Exercise A

Answers will vary. Students should demonstrate an understanding of simple subjects. Each given word should be used correctly as a simple subject.

Exercise B

Visitors to a big city have many things to do and see. If you have the energy, the city has the activities. For example, the city may have historical buildings for you to visit. If your tastes run to the artistic, try the art museum with its impressive collection of paintings and sculptures from around the world. A public library filled with thousands of books and magazines is another excellent place to visit. A tourist may shop at many different stores. Offer the hungry visitor a variety of delicious meals. Fancy plays or concerts nightly. A huge new stadium for football or baseball games offers another type of entertainment. Most are not bored when they visit a city.

Answer Key

Lesson 3

Page 7, Teaching

1. is
2. collect
3. save
4. like
5. give
6. exchange
7. trade
8. are
9. enjoy
10. provides
11. sing
12. play
13. listen
14. participate
15. is
16. include
17. attract
18. start
19. last
20. build

Page 8, More Practice

Exercise A

1. fill
2. depends
3. develop
4. collect
5. work
6. requires
7. take
8. sew
9. need
10. is

Exercise B

1. follow
2. write
3. buy
4. glue
5. listen
6. cut
7. collect
8. build
9. thread
10. research

Page 9, Application

Exercise A

Answers will vary. Students should demonstrate an understanding of simple predicates. Each verb should be used correctly.

Exercise B

Answers will vary. A possible revision is provided.

Some hobbyists specialize in pottery making. A lump of clay becomes a work of art in their hands. First, they the color and type of clay. Then they decide how to make their object. For the coil method, they the clay into a rope. They lay the coils next to each other to complete their design. Sometimes, they the clay smooth so the coils do not show. For the slab method, potters flatten the clay into sheets. They the sheets together to make square objects. Sometimes, potters use a wheel to make round objects. To strengthen the pottery, they apply glaze. Glaze in many colors. Finally the pottery goes into an oven, called a kiln. The finished product hard, shiny, and beautiful.

Answer Key

Lesson 4

Page 10, Teaching

1. has played
2. was hidden
3. would help
4. were called
5. were called
6. could stop
7. might show
8. are researching
9. can follow
10. did escape
11. may study
12. has been called
13. may have helped
14. will increase
15. Do know

Page 11, More Practice

Exercise A

Helping verbs are set in italics.

1. *was* operating
2. *were* helped
3. *would* walk
4. *might* be seen
5. *had* escaped
6. *could* lose
7. *could* encounter
8. *have* been written
9. *Have* read
10. *Do* understand

Exercise B

1. is
2. Have
3. must
4. have
5. Could or Would
6. Would or Could
7. can
8. has
9. can
10. will

Page 12, Application

Exercise A

Sentences will vary. Students should demonstrate an understanding of verb phrases and add a helping verb to each verb to make a phrase.

Exercise B

Answers will vary. Students should demonstrate an understanding of verb phrases and use at least five of the given phrases correctly in their paragraphs. Each verb phrase should be underlined.

Answer Key

Lesson 5

Page 13, Teaching

1. CS; clouds, winds
2. CV; tossed, turned
3. CS; rain, hail
4. CV; dented, flattened
5. CV; flashed, struck
6. CS; Branches, twigs
7. CV; rumbled, crackled
8. CS; birds, animals
9. CV; bumped, clattered
10. CS; dog, cat
11. CV; bent, swayed
12. CV; damaged, destroyed
13. CS; twister, tornado
14. CS; homes, stores
15. CS; thunder, lightning
16. CV; gleamed, glistened
17. CS; puddles, pools
18. CV; cut, removed

Page 14, More Practice

Exercise A

Subject(s)	Verb(s)
1. tornado	damages, destroys
2. air	rises, rotates
3. winds	lift, carry
4. trees, cars	can fly
5. instruments	predict, track

Exercise B

1. The freezing rain and sleet caused many accidents.
2. Snow was falling and drifting all night.
3. Ian could shovel or sweep the snow from the sidewalk.
4. Cars and trucks were stuck in the deep snow.
5. After the snowfall, Bridget and Donna went cross-country skiing.
6. Hot chocolate and homemade cookies tasted especially good that day.

Page 15, Application

Exercise A

Sentences will vary. Students should demonstrate an understanding of compound sentence parts and use each phrase given correctly in their sentences.

Exercise B

Answers will vary. A possible revision is provided.

A hurricane is a very dangerous storm. Strong winds rip up and blow down buildings. The whirling wind and high waves destroy beaches. Huge waves and heavy rains may cause flooding. People and animals must take shelter away from the path of the storm. Hurricane forecasters study and track the storms. Satellites and radar help the forecasters follow the path of the hurricane.

Answer Key

Lesson 6

Page 16, Teaching

1. animals. D
2. platypus? INT
3. is! E
4. encyclopedia. IMP
5. Australia? INT
6. tree. D
7. seem! E
8. kangaroos. D
9. different. IMP
10. run. IMP
11. is? INT
12. Australia. D
13. spine. D
14. birds? INT
15. kookaburra. IMP

Page 17, More Practice

1. Can you recognize the duck-billed platypus?
I can recognize the duck-billed platypus.
2. Tell me where Australia is located.
Where is Australia located?
3. The capital of Australia is Canberra.
What is the capital of Australia? OR Is Canberra the capital of Australia?
4. Is the kangaroo out of control?
The kangaroo is out of control!
5. What a close call that was!
That was a close call.
6. Will you tell us about Australia's history?
Tell us about Australia's history.
7. How dry and barren this land is!
This land is dry and barren.

Page 18, Application

Exercise A

Answers will vary. Students should demonstrate an understanding of the kinds of sentences and use at least one sentence of each kind. Each sentence should be punctuated properly.

Exercise B

Answers will vary. Students should demonstrate an understanding of the kinds of sentences and use at least one sentence of each kind. Each sentence should be punctuated properly.

Lesson 7

Page 19, Teaching

Simple Subject	Verb, or Verb Phrase
1. ranger	came
2. he	Did help
3. tent	was
4. mattresses	were
5. (You)	Start
6. food	is
7. deer	stood
8. deer	Was
9. family	goes
10. (You)	Look
11. you	can spot
12. owl	comes

Page 20, More Practice

Exercise A

1. Was the family trip to the state park fun?
The family trip to the state park was fun.
2. Around the campfire sat the entire family.
The entire family sat around the campfire.
3. Are boats available at that campsite?
Boats are available at that campsite.
4. In the deep lake swam many fish.
Many fish swam in the deep lake.
5. Were you sorry when the trip ended?
You were sorry when the trip ended.

Exercise B

Answers may vary. Possible answers are provided.

1. Can you hike through the forest?
2. In the meadow grew beautiful wildflowers.
3. Here is poison ivy by this tree.
4. Extinguish the campfire carefully. (You)
5. Around the lake live wading birds.

Page 21, Application

Exercise A

Revisions will vary. A possible revision is provided.

Have you ever gone camping with your family? My family went to a state park last weekend. All four of us camped in a tent. There were many interesting things to do. The family hiked through the woods. There were wildflowers in the meadow. We spotted many wild animals around our campsite. There were boats to row on the lake. The time to leave came all too soon. My family packed reluctantly. Our decision was to come back to the state park again.

Exercise B

Revisions will vary. A possible revision is provided.

We made a list of camping equipment to take with us. First on our list was a tent. Also on our list were air mattresses. We included sleeping bags for each of us. A small propane stove for cooking our meals was needed, too. Added to our list were two large coolers. We took enough food and beverages for the entire weekend. Flashlights were at the bottom of the list. Everyone brought some rain gear, just in case. We were ready for anything.

Answer Key

Lesson 8

Page 22, Teaching

Linking Verb	Subject Complement	Type
1. is	one	PN
2. is	movement	PN
3. is	form	PN
4. are	traditional	PA
5. are	dances	PN
6. look	imaginative	PA
7. appears	elegant	PA
8. is	dance	PN
9. seem	popular	PA
10. became	fashionable	PA
11. was	fad	PN
12. was	craze	PN
13. was	jitterbug	PN
14. became	free	PA
15. remains	activity	PN

Page 23, More Practice

Exercise A

Linking Verb	Subject Complement	Type
1. looked	magical	PA
2. is	dancer	PN
3. seemed	nervous	PA
4. were	expensive	PA
5. is	chaperone	PN
6. is	group	PN
7. sounded	loud	PA
8. was	favorite	PN
9. is	fun	PN
10. was	success	PN

Exercise B

Answers will vary. Possible answers are provided.

1. The scientist is a genius.
The scientist is intelligent.
2. The laboratory was a mess.
The laboratory was disorganized.
3. The scientist's assistant was one of her students.
The scientist's assistant was excited about the experiment.
4. The award the scientist earned is the Noble Prize
The award the scientist earned is valuable.

Page 24, Application

Exercise A

Answers will vary. Possible answers are provided.

1. The dance performance was great. (PA)
2. The dancers seemed nervous. (PA)
3. The dances were very entertaining. (PA)
4. My favorite act was the folk dance. (PN)
5. Most of the music in the show sounded loud. (PA)
6. The show was a wonderful experience. (PN)

Exercise B

Answers will vary. Students should demonstrate an understanding of predicate nouns and predicate adjectives. Students should write six sentences correctly, three using predicate nouns and three using predicate adjectives.

Answer Key

Lesson 9

Page 25, Teaching

1. DO
2. DO
3. IO
4. IO
5. DO
6. IO
7. IO
8. DO
9. DO
10. DO
11. DO
12. IO
13. DO
14. IO
15. IO

Page 26, More Practice

Exercise A

1. N
2. IO
3. DO
4. IO
5. N
6. DO
7. DO
8. DO
9. IO
10. DO

Exercise B

1. DO = card; For my mother's birthday, I bought **her** a card.
2. DO = favor; My sister did **me** a favor.
3. DO = paintings; The artist showed his **customers** his paintings.
4. DO = advice; The coach gave the **players** some advice.
5. DO = lesson; The fable taught **readers** a Lesson about hard work.

Page 27, Application

Exercise A

Answers will vary. Possible answers are provided.

1. The magician showed the audience a few tricks.
2. The construction worker handed the carpenter a box of nails.
3. The teacher gave the student an A on her essay.
4. The zookeeper brought the elephant some peanuts.
5. The librarian read the little children a story.
6. The lawyer told the jury the facts of the case.
7. The soldier sent his mother a letter.
8. My friend loaned me a pencil.

Exercise B

Answers will vary. Students should demonstrate an understanding of direct and indirect objects. The students should correctly use both in each sentence.

Lesson 10

Page 28, Teaching

1. F
2. RO
3. F
4. CS
5. RO
6. RO
7. F
8. F
9. CS
10. CS
11. RO
12. F
13. F

Page 29, More Practice

Exercise A

Answers will vary. Sample answers are provided.

1. F; I bought the poster on the wall in Greece.
2. CS
3. RO; There are shells all over the beach, so let's collect some.
4. F; The audience laughed at the comedian's act.
5. RO; I love that story; I've read it three times.

Exercise B

Revisions may vary. A possible revision is provided.

The largest desert in the world is the Sahara in northern Africa. The Sahara covers an area about the size of the United States, and it extends into ten African countries. Its landscape includes mountains, plateaus, and huge areas of sand. Its population is less than two million people. The Sahara has a hot, dry climate. Some areas have an average rainfall of less than one inch per year.

Page 30, Application

Exercise A

Revisions may vary. A possible revision is provided.

The camel is a large, strong desert animal. Camels can travel great distances with little food or water. The camel carries its own food supply on its back in the form of a hump. The camel's hump is a large lump of fat. The lump provides energy when there is no food. Camels can run about ten miles per hour. They can travel as far as one hundred miles in a day and they can carry up to 330 pounds. They have unpredictable behavior and may groan, spit, or kick.

Exercise B

Revisions will vary. A possible revision is provided.

The chuck wagon was a kitchen on wheels for cowboys herding cattle in the American West. The word *chuck* means "food" or "grub." That is what was provided at the chuck wagon. The wagon was loaded with food, cooking utensils, and bedding for the cowboys. It was pulled by two teams of horses, and it led the way from camp to camp. The cook was one of the most important persons on the trail and was highly paid. Looking after saddles and bridles was also the cook's job. Many cooks could quickly feed up to 40 cowboys.

Answer Key

Chapter 2

Lesson 1

Page 31, Teaching

Exercise A

1. Julie, part, rabbit, play
2. Carlos, settings, wood, paint
3. Mrs. Bernard, students, costumes
4. productions, plays
5. Appreciation, theater, home

Exercise B

Common Nouns	Proper Nouns
1. class, play, story	King Midas
2. Children, imaginations	<i>Peter Pan</i>
3. surprise, wires	Peter
4. story, family, singers	<i>The Sound of Music</i> , Trapps
5. audience, disturbance	Friday
6. cast, costumes	Monday

Exercise C

1. imaginations
2. audience
3. cast

Page 32, More Practice

Exercise A

1. Gina, was your sister Angela in the play at school?
(proper) Gina, Angela
(common) sister, play, school
2. The audience was amazed by the beauty of the set.
(concrete) audience, set
(abstract) beauty
3. The cast presented a gift to their director,
Mrs. Wells.
(collective) cast
(proper) Mrs. Wells
4. Our class gave a special show that was a huge
success.
(collective) class
(abstract) success
5. As the orchestra took their seats, there was silence.
(concrete) orchestra, seats
(abstract) silence

Exercise B

Answers will vary. Possible answers are provided.

1. The department store closed on New Year's Day.
2. Jason's Restaurant serves the best hamburgers.
3. Our city won the Gardener's award for its flowers.
4. The train doesn't stop at Denver.
5. My two friends met at the Fashion Town Mall.

Page 33, Application

Exercise A

New sentences will vary, but should include the boldfaced words.

1. Aunt Shirley, **emotion**, voices
2. **committee**, award, Mandy Emerson, performance
3. choreographer, **dance**
4. **audiences**, enthusiasm, applause
5. **songs**, George Gershwin

Exercise B

Sentences will vary. Students should write two nouns for each number and then include those nouns in a sentence. All nouns should be underlined.

Answer Key

Lesson 2

Page 34, Teaching

Exercise A

1. parks, benches
2. Students, feet
3. artists, pads, pencils
4. pictures, deer, trees
5. Classes, radios
6. Flies, bags, sandwiches

Exercise B

1. freshmen
2. classes
3. days
4. mysteries
5. shelves
6. feet

Page 35, More Practice

Exercise A

1. women, Mondays
2. brushes, vegetables
3. Potatoes, carrots
4. loaves, trays
5. sandwiches, heroes
6. fries, foods, cafeterias

Exercise B

1. communitys; communities
2. dishes; dishes
3. womens; women
4. chaires; chairs
5. boxs; boxes
6. knives; knives
7. childrens; children
8. mans; men
9. melodys; melodies
10. branchs; branches

Exercise C

Sentences will vary, but should contain all three nouns.

1. women, costumes, dances
2. parties, homes, sandwiches

Page 36, Application

Exercise A

Nouns that were misspelled are underlined below.

1. One of my favorite activities is being on the debating team.
2. They meet two Mondays a month, except for two summer months.
3. I get tired when I stand on my feet for more than two hours.
4. Last week two classes debated: "Should we stop trading with some countries?"
5. A woman from the mayor's office gave two speeches at our school.
6. She said we need to prepare to be good citizens.
7. One boy said there should be more heroes in government service.
8. We could send faxes to our state senators.

Exercise B

Paragraphs will vary. Students should demonstrate an understanding of plural nouns, using at least five plural nouns correctly. All nouns should be underlined.

Answer Key

Lesson 3

Page 37, Teaching

Exercise A

1. Mrs. Cass's, S
2. unit's, S
3. trees', P
4. Karl's, S
5. students', P

Exercise B

1. children's
2. friend's
3. woodpecker's
4. Lisa's
5. robins'

Exercise C

1. The students' reports will be due next Friday morning.
2. David decided to compare the two birds' nests.

Page 38, More Practice

Exercise A

1. Pigeons' (P), building's (S)
2. year's (S), pigeons' (P)
3. owner's (S), mother's (S)
4. Mom's (S), Smiths' (P)
5. pigeons' (P); bird's (S)

Exercise B

1. Cities'
2. falcon's
3. scientists'
4. people's
5. Quaker parakeets'
6. birds'
7. owls'
8. sentry's

Exercise C

Answers will vary. Students should demonstrate an understanding of forming possessive nouns and use each given word correctly in a sentence.

Page 39, Application

Exercise A

1. Sam's
2. C
3. swallows'
4. building's
5. students'
6. eagle's
7. C
8. birds'
9. C
10. C

Exercise B

Answers will vary. Possible answers are provided.

1. The movie captured the children's interest.
2. The hospital's visiting hours were posted on the door.
3. My friend's hobbies are strange.
4. We listened to the museum guide's speech.

Lesson 4

Page 40, Teaching

Exercise A

1. farmhouse, great-uncle
2. Summertime, weekends
3. henhouse, pigsty
4. screwdriver, handsaw
5. mailbox, lawn mower

Exercise B

1. The messiest job was cleaning the paintbrushes.
2. When I finished nailing wallboards, I went out to the back yard.
3. Morning glories were climbing up the sides of the fence.
4. My two great-aunts, Lucy and Helen, carried kitchen utensils outdoors.
5. They asked me to wash some breadboxes with a hose.

Page 41, More Practice

Exercise A

1. mail carrier (S)
jumping beans (S)
2. great-grandmother (S), airplane ticket (S)
3. wheelchair (S), heart attack (S)
4. airport (S) Twin Cities (P)
5. bear hugs (P), root beer (S)
6. sisters-in-law (P), dining room (S)
7. teaspoons (P) placemats (P)

Exercise B

Sentences will vary. Students should use all three words in a sentence.

1. baked beans, hot dogs, paper plates
2. bluebirds, sunflowers, window boxes
3. brothers-in-law, snowmen, wristwatches

Page 42, Application

Exercise A

1. The girlfriends acted as bridesmaids at their wedding.
2. In those days it was common for eighteen-year-olds to be newlyweds.
3. Their brothers-in-law, the groomsmen, had the job of giving out place cards.
4. Lilies-of-the-valley made beautiful centerpieces on the tabletop.
5. For brunch they ate pancakes, ladyfingers, and blueberries.
6. The wedding gifts included teapots, ironing boards, and doormats.

Exercise B

Paragraphs will vary. Paragraphs should include the words twenty-dollar bill, fishbowl, and newspaper.

Answer Key

Lesson 5

Page 43, Teaching

1. PN
2. DO
3. IO
4. PN
5. S
6. OP
7. DO
8. PN
9. OP
10. IO
11. S
12. DO
13. OP

Page 44, More Practice

Exercise A

Subject	Complement Type
1. Dan	IO
2. goalie	PN
3. accident	DO
4. coach	IO
5. Vicky	PN
6. Marty	DO
7. Ms. Casali	IO
8. principal	DO
9. uncle	IO
10. Ronnie	PN

Exercise B

Prepositional Phrase	Object of Preposition
1. in the garage	garage
for two weeks	weeks
2. Before class	class
on the gym mat	mat
3. Outside the stadium	stadium
by the box office	office
4. of Babe Ruth	Babe Ruth
in that magazine	magazine
5. among the walkers	walkers
at the park	park

Page 45, Application

Exercise A

Subject	Complement Type
1. cousin	DO
2. horses	IO
3. Baxter Junior College	DO
4. Mom	IO
5. Clarise	DO
6. outdoors	PN
7. Juan	PN
8. Parents	IO

Exercise B

Answers will vary. Students should demonstrate an understanding of noun complements. Each phrase should be completed and used in a sentence.

Answer Key

Chapter 3

Lesson 1

Page 46, Teaching

1. My
2. our
3. You, you
4. they
5. their
6. them
7. You, she, her
8. its
9. You, he, his
10. us
11. They
12. Your
13. We, our
14. me
15. it

Page 47, More Practice

Exercise A

1. you
2. It, our
3. they
4. Their
5. his
6. them
7. they, them
8. They, its
9. her
10. She
11. his, her
12. his, her
13. He, she
14. their
15. us

Exercise B

1. They
2. them
3. He
4. His
5. their
6. He
7. his
8. They

Page 48, Application

Exercise A

The personal pronouns that could be used are underlined.

Food was plentiful in the colonies. It came from many sources. The colonists grew grains, fruits, and vegetables on their farms. They raised cattle, hogs, and chickens as well. A man could hunt for wild game in the fields, or he could fish in the river or ocean. Usually, a woman used ground wheat or corn to make bread. She selected herbs from a nearby garden. Her kitchen was filled with delicious aromas.

Exercise B

Answers will vary. Students should demonstrate an understanding of personal pronouns and use a variety correctly in their diary entries.

Answer Key

Lesson 2

Page 49, Teaching

Exercise B

1. they
2. you
3. He
4. They
5. it
6. they
7. We

Exercise B

1. they
2. he
3. we
4. he
5. he
6. I

Page 50, More Practice

Exercise A

1. We
2. I
3. he
4. they
5. it
6. they
7. he
8. we
9. they
10. he
11. she

Exercise B

1. I, we, he, she, they
2. they
3. We
4. I, we, he, she, they
5. they
6. he, she
7. I, we, he, she, they

Page 51, Application

Exercise A

Can you and me imagine what the Wright brothers' first flight was like? Wilbur and Orville had read everything available about airplanes. Wilbur and him had built a wind tunnel and experimented with different types of airplane wings. They had contacted the Weather Bureau to find the ideal place for their trials. When the brothers arrived at Kitty Hawk in September 1903, severe storms and other problems kept them from flying their new airplane. Finally, everything was set. The flight was to be on December 17, 1903. When Orville took off, he flew 120 feet. Taking turns flying three more times that day were Wilbur and him. One of Wilbur's flights was the longest. Only five people watched this first flight of an engine-powered flying machine. Us cannot be sure exactly what happened because the few newspaper stories about the flight were not accurate. However, you and me can be grateful to two mechanically minded brothers from Dayton, Ohio.

Exercise B

Paragraphs will vary. Students should demonstrate an understanding of subject pronouns and use at least four correctly in their paragraphs.

Lesson 3

Page 52, Teaching

Exercise A

1. him
2. him; him
3. them
4. them; him
5. her
6. them

Exercise B

1. him
2. him
3. him
4. them
5. her

Page 53, More Practice

Exercise A

1. him
2. him
3. him
4. her
5. him
6. them
7. her
8. her
9. him
10. them
11. him, them, them

Exercise B

1. him, her, them, me
2. me, him, her, us, them
3. him, her, me, us, them (for both blanks)
4. me, him, her, us, them
5. me, him, her

Page 54, Application

Exercise A

P. T. Barnum was born in 1810. When he grew up, he realized that people needed something to entertain they. So he offered they some strange sights. He decided that they would like to see a tiny person that he had found. Charles Stratton (Barnum renamed he General Tom Thumb) was only five years old when Barnum found him. What was amazing about him was his size. He weighed only about 15 pounds and was less than two feet tall. In the United States and England, people paid to see Tom and marvel at he. With the money Barnum made showing Tom and other acts, he started a circus. He called his circus "The Greatest Show on Earth."

Exercise B

Paragraphs will vary. Students should demonstrate an understanding of object pronouns and use at least five correctly in their paragraphs.

Answer Key

Lesson 4

Page 55, Teaching

Exercise A

1. your
2. their
3. its
4. our
5. mine
6. Their
7. her, its
8. His
9. their, yours

Exercise B

1. our
2. It's
3. their
4. your
5. her

Page 56, More Practice

Exercise A

1. our
2. My
3. its, its
4. mine
5. her
6. their
7. theirs
8. yours
9. Hers
10. her
11. your
12. our

Exercise B

1. its
2. my, our, your, his, her, its, *or* their
3. My, Your, Our, His, Her, *or* Their; its
4. its
5. mine, yours, his, hers, ours, *or* theirs
6. mine, yours, his, hers, ours, *or* theirs

Page 57, Application

Exercise A

In the past, people have imagined what their lives would be like in the future. Some of their predictions look funny to us now. Our planet has not been taken over by Martians. People don't spend your days flying in rockets to the moon. The planet has not seen all it's natural beauty destroyed by nuclear war. However, many things that people in the past imagined for ours world today have come true. Helicopters, television, and automobiles were first predicted by science-fiction writers. Jules Verne was one of these writers. He looked at its world and saw its future over 100 years ago. In books such as *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea* and *From the Earth to the Moon*, he predicted submarines and travel to other planets.

Exercise B

Answers will vary. Students should demonstrate an understanding of possessive pronouns and use at least five correctly in their paragraphs.

Answer Key

Lesson 5

Page 58, Teaching

Exercise A

1. itself
2. himself
3. herself
4. ourselves
5. yourself
6. myself

Exercise B

1. yourself
2. himself or herself
3. themselves
4. itself
5. yourself

Page 59, More Practice

Exercise A

1. I
2. R
3. R
4. R
5. I
6. R
7. R
8. I
9. R
10. I

Exercise B

1. ourselves, R
2. itself, R
3. myself, I
4. yourself, R
5. ourselves, I
6. himself, I

Page 60, Application

Exercise A

We had prepared us for months for the climb. Many of the team members themselves practiced every day by bouldering. Whenever possible, we all practiced our moves on large boulders. However those boulders were only several feet off the ground. This was going to be different. Our trainer told us, "You must increase your strength, endurance, flexibility, and balance to succeed, but you also need to prepare you mentally for the climb." He was quite an experienced climber himself. We always used ropes to protect us from falling. We used nuts, screws, and other tools to support us. Then the big day came. We started climbing a real cliff. It was difficult, but it was worth the effort. We congratulated us when we reached the top. We knew that we ourselves had what it took to be rock climbers.

Exercise B

Answers will vary. Students should demonstrate an understanding of intensive and reflexive pronouns and use at least four correctly in their paragraphs.

Answer Key

Lesson 6

Page 61, Teaching

Exercise A

1. Who
2. whom
3. Whom
4. whom
5. Whom
6. Who

Exercise B

1. Those
2. This
3. This
4. that
5. that
6. these

Page 62, More Practice

Exercise A

1. Who
2. Whom
3. who
4. Whom
5. Who
6. whom
7. Who
8. whom
9. who
10. whom
11. Whom
12. whom

Exercise B

Answers will vary. Possible answers are provided.

1. This or That
2. These or Those
3. those or these
4. this or that
5. this, that, these, or those
6. These or Those
7. This or That
8. These or Those
9. this or that
10. these or those
11. that
12. this

Page 63, Application

Exercise A

Answers will vary. Sample answers are provided.

1. Who is the principal of this school?
2. By whom was *Pride and Prejudice* written?
3. Who is playing the Tigers on Friday?
4. Whom did the principal choose to be hall monitor?
5. To whom should I send this letter? or Who gets this letter?

Exercise B

Questions will vary. Students should demonstrate an understanding of interrogative and demonstrative pronouns and use interrogative pronouns correctly as both subjects and objects.

Answer Key

Lesson 7

Page 64, Teaching

Pronoun	Antecedent
1. They	stars
2. its	constellation
3. they	people
4. he	Gary
5. she	Anna
6. they	Greeks
7. they	Greeks
8. her	queen
9. his	Orion

Page 65, More Practice

Exercise A

Pronoun	Antecedent
1. its	Stargazing
2. their	Babylonians
3. their	stars
4. their	stars
5. It	sun

Exercise B

Pronoun	Antecedent
1. it	truck
2. his	Marc
3. Its	Istanbul
4. her	Mandy
5. his or her	hiker
6. they	Joyce, Tracy
7. their	Blake, Steve
8. his	Mr. Lee
9. your	You
10. They	players

Page 66, Application

Exercise A

Only the sentences with errors are reprinted. The pronoun corrections have been underlined.

1. Stars were Maria Mitchell's interest and her passion.
3. When her father, who was interested in the stars, would study the sky on starry nights, she would join him.
4. Maria won fame in 1847, when she discovered a new comet.
6. Vassar College soon asked her to be its first professor of astronomy.
7. While Maria taught at Vassar, she refused to give her students grades because she didn't believe in them.
8. She asked students to trust themselves and observe the sky every night.
9. She studied sunspots and photographed them.

Exercise B

Paragraphs will vary. Students should demonstrate an understanding of pronoun agreement and use at least four personal pronouns with clear antecedents in their paragraphs.

Answer Key

Lesson 8

Page 67, Teaching

1. their
2. his or her
3. their
4. his or her
5. their
6. their
7. his or her
8. its
9. his or her
10. his or her
11. their
12. their

Page 68, More Practice

Exercise A

1. anyone, his or her
2. All, their
3. Both, their
4. everyone, his or her
5. each, his or her
6. some, their
7. anybody, his or her
8. Few, their
9. everyone, his or her
10. All, their
11. Each, its
12. None, its

Exercise B

1. Everybody was ready for his or her meal by about six o'clock.
2. Correct
3. Linda labeled each of the dishes with its name so everyone knew what it was.
4. Correct
5. Nobody wanted his or her feast to end.

Page 69, Application

Exercise A

Everybody likes a picnic. But, when somebody planned the picnic I just came back from, they made a few mistakes. First, everybody brought their own dish to share, but everybody brought watermelon. There was watermelon everywhere! Luckily, many of the picnickers had also packed his or her cars with soft drinks and snacks. One of the members of one family had brought enough hamburger for her family, but not for everyone. So after a hearty meal of soft drinks, chips, and watermelon, many of the picnickers decided he or she would take a hike through the woods. Nobody had put any insect repellent in their backpacks, however, and the mosquitoes had the best picnic of all on the hikers' skin. When the hikers returned, they couldn't find any of the game equipment, so they had nothing to play with. Most of the people headed back to his or her cars at that point. Anyone who plans next year's picnic should make their preparations a little more carefully.

Exercise B

Answers will vary. Students should demonstrate an understanding of indefinite-pronoun antecedents and use at least four indefinite pronouns with proper antecedents in their paragraphs.

Answer Key

Lesson 9

Page 70, Teaching

Exercise A

1. We
2. us
3. We
4. us
5. us
6. we
7. us
8. we

Exercise B

1. b
2. a
3. b

Page 71, More Practice

Exercise A

1. We
2. we
3. us
4. We
5. us
6. We
7. us
8. us
9. us
10. we

Exercise B

Answers will vary. Possible answers are provided.

1. Mom and Aunt Rita were talking on the phone but Mom could hardly hear Aunt Rita.
2. Both the planet and the star are clearly visible through the telescope, but I can't see the planet with the naked eye.
3. The brown horse and the white horse were running neck and neck, but suddenly the black horse pulled ahead.
4. The Union soldiers and the Confederate soldiers battled for hours, but finally the Union soldiers started advancing.
5. I saw the movie and read the book, but I think I like the book better.
6. Bob and Brian are going to the game. Today, Brian bought tickets for Brad.

Page 72, Application

Exercise A

Answers will vary. Possible answers are provided.

1. The player tipped his hat to us fans.
2. We mountain climbers hope that the good weather lasts for a few days.
3. The letters told us winners to send back the postcard.
4. We readers are happy that the book is now out in paperback.

Exercise B

Revised paragraphs will vary. A possible revision is provided.

Anita and Marisa were in class together yesterday, when suddenly Anita wasn't feeling well. Marisa also felt sick. Their teacher sent them to the nurse's office. First the nurse asked Anita what her symptoms were. Anita said that she had a headache and a stomachache. When the nurse asked Marisa, she said she felt about the same as Anita. The nurse asked when Marisa had started feeling sick. She decided that it was right about when she sat down in the classroom next to the chemistry lab. The nurse called up to the classroom. Sure enough, a few more people were feeling sick now too. She called the principal and the teacher, and they had the students evacuate the hall near the chem lab. It's a good thing the nurse had been there to put the clues together.

Answer Key

Lesson 10

Page 73, Teaching

Exercise A

1. he
2. she
3. her
4. him
5. she
6. them
7. she
8. him
9. he

Exercise B

Arrows should be drawn to the following words:

1. explorers
2. Samuel
3. Samuel (his); Florence (her)

Page 74, More Practice

Exercise A

1. she
2. me
3. me
4. we
5. she
6. him
7. him
8. she
9. I
10. us

Exercise B

Words that should be changed are underlined below.

1. The Bakers, in spite of this setback, never lost sight of their goal.
2. Once Samuel, trying to make a deal with a king in Africa, unknowingly agreed to exchange his wife for a guide.
3. Florence, although sick along the way, often rescued her husband from danger.
4. Correct
5. The Bakers, desperate with hunger, sometimes ate crocodile meat as their supper.
6. Samuel, honored by a society of explorers, shared his reward with his wife.

Page 75, Application

Exercise A

Florence and Samuel Baker were not an ordinary couple. For one thing, European women in the 19th century were not known for their skill in canoeing down raging rivers, as Florence did. However, Samuel and her enjoyed the danger of exploration in Africa. To Samuel and she, the journey was serious business. Together, they planned a trip to find the source of the Nile River. Such a journey would be very dangerous. No one had done it before. In 1862, Samuel and she set out. On the way, they encountered many adventures. For example, the sight of a slave-trading center disgusted Florence and he. Civil wars slowed their progress. Samuel and her often became ill. Once, Florence lapsed into a coma, and Samuel thought that she would die. However, her and Samuel survived to become the first Europeans to stand at the shores of Lake Albert. Thanks to the efforts of Florence and he, the African continent became less mysterious to Europeans.

Exercise B

Answers will vary. Possible answers are provided.

1. The explorers in Africa often lost their way.
2. The angry crocodile by the waterfalls opened its mouth.
3. Florence, although sick, rose from her bed.
4. Samuel, a good friend, was willing to share his award.
5. The assistants, each one weighted down with a heavy load, picked up their bundles.
6. Africa, a mysterious continent to many 19th-century people, was known for its animals.

Chapter 4

Lesson 1

Page 76, Teaching

1. programs, A
2. thinks, A
3. sounds, L
4. was, L
5. smells, A

Page 77, More Practice

Exercise A

1. should take, A
2. was, L
3. appear, L
4. did question, A
5. was driving, A
6. is, L
7. will build, A

Exercise B

Helping Verb(s)	Main Verb
1. should	take
4. did	question
5. was	driving
7. will	build

Exercise C

Answers will vary. Possible answers are provided.

1. washes
2. writes
3. trims

Page 78, Application

Exercise A

Revised sentences will vary. Sample answers are provided.

1. plays
The musician strums his guitar for the new band.
2. collect
During the fall, we rake the leaves in our yard.
3. appears
Linking
4. did stir
The painter did mix the paints together.
5. knows
The coach understands the game of football very well.
6. recommended
The interior decorator applied a new coat of paint.

Exercise B

Action verbs will vary. Sample answers are provided.

Our class visited the Career Center today. It is interesting. The counselors told us about the job opportunities available. For example, as a social worker, we could help all the children who are less fortunate. Jennifer likes the ocean and its marine life. So, she might study the ocean life as a marine biologist. For me, the job of an accountant seems appealing. I can calculate answers to complicated math problems very easily. College degrees are necessary now for most professions.

Answer Key

Lesson 2

Page 79, Teaching

Exercise A

Verb	IO	DO	ADV	Trans/ Intrans
1. forwarded	his lawyer	papers		T
2. practices			endlessly	I
3. mailed	James	basketball		T
4. shipped	Uncle Leo	book		T
5. found		stamps		T
6. did(n't) have		envelope		T
7. gave	her	envelope	generously	T
8. was scribbling			carelessly	I
9. scribbled		signature		T
10. sent	me	package		T

Page 80, More Practice

Exercise A

Verb	IO	DO	ADV	Trans/ Intrans
1. dropped		letter		T
2. had written			illegibly	I
3. showed	Eva	letter		T
4. sent	Nora	e-mail		T
5. submitted		entry		T
6. had received		form		T
7. arrives			rarely	I
8. prepared		packages		T
9. handed	us	catalogs		T
10. did send	you	What		T

Exercise B

Possible completions will vary. Possible direct objects are provided.

1. a letter
2. her package
3. a certificate
4. the envelopes
5. her letter
6. three stamps
7. explanation
8. a résumé
9. a huge package
10. long lines

Page 81, Application

Exercise A

Sentence revisions will vary. Possible answers are provided.

1. Christine writes stories well.
2. Thomas has sung folksongs for a long time.
3. Hortensia knits sweaters skillfully.
4. The orchestra played the waltz out of tune.
5. My neighbor stopped her mail before her trip.

Exercise B

Paragraph will vary. Verbs used as transitive verbs must be underlined. Students should demonstrate an understanding of transitive and intransitive verbs.

Answer Key

Lesson 3

Page 82, Teaching

Subject	Verb	Predicate Word
1. hurricane	is	storm
2. temperature	must be	warm
3. Feeder bands	are	part
4. eye	is	center
5. wind	feels	calm
6. winds	grow	fierce
7. part	is	eye wall
8. Hurricanes	are	dangerous
9. surge	is	rise
10. winds	sound	deafening

Page 83, More Practice

Exercise A

Subject	Verb	Predicate Word
1. trackers	are	important
2. people	seem	brave
3. targets	are	deadly
4. measurements	are	goal
5. Information	appears	essential
6. storm	can become	hurricane
7. trackers	are	gatherers
8. warnings	are	necessary
9. Andrew	was	hurricane
10. effects	looked	disastrous

Exercise B

Answers will vary. Possible answers are provided.

1. strange (PA)
2. sunny (PA)
3. country (PN)
4. strong (PA)
5. runner (PN)
6. tired (PA)
7. large (PA)
8. city (PN)
9. brighter (PA)
10. fresh (PA)

Page 84, Application

Exercise A

Subject	Verb	Predicate Word	Type
1. Snowstorms	are	occurrence	PN
2. temperature	was	record	PN
3. rain	sounded	pleasant	PA
4. days	seem	long	PA
5. fog	looked	solid	PA
6. rain	was	relief	PN
7. snow	was	deep	PA
8. mosquitoes	are	nuisance	PN

Exercise B

Answers will vary. Possible answers are provided.

1. Snowstorms are often damaging.
2. Yesterday, our local high temperature was uncomfortable.
3. The rain on the roof sounded noisy.
4. Summer days seem too few.
5. The thick fog looked white.
6. After the drought, the long rain was enjoyable.
7. By January 5, our snow was an impassable mountain.
8. During the hot months, mosquitoes are extremely annoying.

Answer Key

Lesson 4

Page 85, Teaching

1. Past Part.
2. Past
3. Past Part.
4. Past
5. Past
6. Pres.
7. Pres. Part.
8. Past Part.

Page 86, More Practice

Exercise A

1. Pres.
2. Past
3. Past
4. Pres. Part.
5. Pres. Part.
6. Past
7. Pres.
8. Past. Part.
9. Past. Part.
10. Pres. Part.

Exercise B

1. acclaimed
2. performing
3. remember
4. performed
5. refused
6. looking
7. checking
8. wonder
9. called
10. consider

Page 87, Application

Exercise A

1. looking, Pres. Part.
2. decided, Past Part.
3. started, Past Part.
4. doubts, Pres.
5. starting, Pres. Part.
6. explained, Past
7. treated, Past
8. argue, Pres.
9. complained, Past Part.
10. plays, Pres.

Exercise B

Underlined verbs will vary but their forms must match those of the sample answers below.

Marian Anderson faced (or encountered) racial prejudice and discrimination all her life. When, as a young girl, she tried to get into music school, she was refused admittance because of her color. She was 52 years old when she was permitted to sing at the Metropolitan Opera, though critics and concert audiences had been acclaiming her performances for decades. She developed her career in Europe, where she encountered (or faced) less prejudice. When she returned to America, she sang a triumphal concert in Carnegie Hall.

Answer Key

Lesson 5

Page 88, Teaching

1. began
2. speak
3. brought
4. ate
5. did
6. drunk
7. broken
8. froze
9. gone
10. fell
11. given
12. knew

Page 89, More Practice

Exercise A

1. rang
2. grew
3. saw
4. sang
5. spoke
6. run
7. stolen
8. took
9. threw
10. written
11. worn
12. cost

Exercise B

1. chose
2. brought
3. began
4. broke
5. drank
6. did
7. eaten
8. went
9. gave
10. fell

Page 90, Application

Exercise A

1. froze, Past
2. rung, PP
3. knew, Past
4. grew, Past
5. seen, PP
6. sung, PP
7. ran, Past
8. spoke, Past
9. taken, PP
10. went, Past

Exercise B

My sister Jane is hard to please. For her birthday, I bought her a sweater that I think she only weared once and then putted away in her closet. Last year, I got her a puzzle. A month later, without ever having put it together, she solded it at our annual garage sale for a dollar. I had payed \$3 for it.

Answer Key

Lesson 6

Page 91, Teaching

1. Present P.
2. Future
3. Past P.
4. Future P.
5. Present
6. Past
7. Future P.
8. Past P.
9. Present P.
10. Future

Page 92, More Practice

Exercise A

1. Present P.
2. Present P.
3. Past
4. Present
5. Future P.
6. Future
7. Past P.
8. Past
9. Present
10. Present P.

Exercise B

1. will be working
2. changes
3. arrived
4. is updating
5. were revising
6. is causing
7. required
8. is funding
9. will cover
10. will be traveling

Page 93, Application

Exercise A

Verbs that must be revised are underlined. Revisions may vary.

During the age of the horse and buggy, people were complaining forever about the smelly presence of horse manure in the streets. Then cars arrived on the scene. People proclaimed the end of air pollution in the city. "From now on, we will breathe clean air," they said. But they were celebrating the new age of clean streets and clean air too soon. Today the auto fouls the atmosphere worse than ever.

Exercise B

Paragraphs will vary. Students should demonstrate an understanding of simple tenses and how to use them in writing to demonstrate time. At least four of these phrases should be used in their paragraphs.

- I like
- I walked
- I am talking
- I will hike
- I will be enjoying
- I was observing

Answer Key

Lesson 7

Page 94, Teaching

1. have spoiled, present perfect
2. will have departed, future perfect
3. has refused, present perfect
4. had left, past perfect
5. will have cleaned, future perfect
6. had avoided, past perfect
7. have examined, present perfect
8. had(n't) suspected, past perfect
9. had decided, past perfect
10. will have learned, future perfect

Page 95, More Practice

Exercise A

1. had baked, past perfect
2. have hiked, present perfect
3. had practiced, past perfect
4. will have covered, future perfect
5. has hit, present perfect
6. will have logged, future perfect
7. will have scored, future perfect
8. has talked, present perfect

Exercise B

1. had completed
2. will have decided
3. had realized
4. has worked
5. had selected
6. will have studied
7. has hiked
8. will have seen
9. had biked
10. have considered

Page 96, Application

Exercise A

have seen
had surprised
have escaped
have survived
will have canoed

Exercise B

Answers will vary. The following verb tenses should be used in each sentence (all tenses assume the subject I):

1. will survive
2. have carried
3. was canoeing
4. will have cooked
5. had seen
6. was discovering
7. will have enjoyed
8. had learned

Lesson 8

Page 97, Teaching

1. was growing
2. were
3. preferred
4. lived
5. watched
6. will be
7. grew
8. was learning
9. learn
10. had taken

Page 98, More Practice

Exercise A

1. was
2. form
3. has been
4. found
5. were looking
6. built
7. were
8. were discussing
9. began
10. had finished

Exercise B

Order of sentences 2 through 5, with past-tense verbs, may vary.

Last year we went on a canoe trip in the Adirondack Mountains. We didn't take much food along—just a frying pan and some butter. We thought we would catch fish and eat them. But we didn't catch any fish to speak of. A local man told us, "The fish don't bite in this weather." This year we are going canoeing again. We will be packing more food this time.

Page 99, Application

Exercise A

Some answers may vary; possible correct answers are shown.

1. have tried, tried
2. are
3. traveled, were traveling
4. had built, were building, built
5. had
6. will be asked, are asked
7. know
8. were traveling, traveled
9. boasted
10. see, have seen

Exercise B

Only the sentences with errors are printed. The verb tense corrections have been underlined.

2. We visited the Empire State Building and took a boat to the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island.
3. I liked best the boat ride through the harbor to the statue and Ellis Island.
6. When Great-grandfather arrived in New York, he saw the statue.
7. I am sure that I will always remember that story, too.

Answer Key

Lesson 9

Page 100, Teaching

1. laid
2. lie
3. sat
4. set
5. may
6. can
7. raise
8. rise
9. laid
10. Set

Page 101, More Practice

Exercise A

1. rose
2. raised
3. lay
4. lain
5. sitting
6. set
7. May
8. can
9. laid
10. lain

Exercise B

1. sat
2. Correct
3. lay
4. Correct
5. Correct
6. rose
7. May
8. Correct
9. raised
10. lie

Page 102, Application

Exercise A

1. sat
2. sat
3. laid
4. lay
5. Correct
6. raised
7. Correct
8. Correct
9. Correct
10. May

Exercise A

Corrected verbs are underlined.

Being a house cat isn't easy. Some people think we just lie on windowsills all day. Others say we sit on sofas and shed. But I get up before the sun rises and go to bed long after it sets. In between I have to pounce and stretch, scratch sofas, and keep an eye on my human. At the end of the day, as long as I can keep my eyes open, I patrol the house before I lie down for the night.

Answer Key

Chapter 5

Lesson 1

Page 103, Teaching

1. The, a, good, a
2. The, excited, the
3. adjoining, an, empty
4. the, other
5. the, the, dark
6. the, crowded
7. the, large, the, green
8. a, Pullman, the, tired
9. the, delicious, the
10. the, American, the
11. The, long, the, tall
12. one, the

Page 104, More Practice

Exercise A

Adjective	Word Modified
1. many	materials
2. first	sculptors
3. Greek (P)	sculptors
huge	blocks
human	forms
4. ancient	Greeks
bronze	statues
5. African (P)	masks
6. magnificent	sculpture
four	faces
craggy	mountain
7. One	artist
modern	masterpiece
8. French (P)	chef
ice	sculptures
9. Machine	parts
mechanical	sculptures
10. Neon	lights

Exercise B

Answers will vary. Possible answers are provided.

1. On a long trip, I like to take a good book to read.
2. At the beginning of a long train trip, I sat down in a comfortable seat.
3. I looked out the window at passing scenery.
4. A curious toddler sat in the row ahead of me.
5. Her attentive mother tried to keep the child interested in coloring.
6. But the little girl was more interested in me.
7. She leaned over the seats and stared at me with wide eyes.
8. She asked me many questions.
9. The whole train ride was filled with conversation.
10. With a talkative companion, it didn't seem so long after all.

Page 105, Application

Exercise A

Answers will vary. Students should demonstrate an understanding of adjectives and use each given adjective correctly in a sentence.

Exercise B

Paragraphs will vary. Students should demonstrate an understanding of adjectives and use at least five adjectives correctly in their paragraphs. Each adjective should be underlined.

Answer Key

Lesson 2

Page 106, Teaching

1. huge
2. proud
3. wooden
4. wooden
5. deadly
6. careless
7. mysterious
8. None
9. helpless
10. None
11. None
12. homeless
13. None
14. courageous
15. better

Page 107, More Practice

Exercise A

Word Modified	Predicate Adjective
1. forest	silver
2. I	uncomfortable
3. volcano	gigantic
4. woods	fresh
5. voice	strange
6. weather	cold
7. timbers	weathered
8. path	longer
9. room	cozy
10. What	delicious

Exercise B

Answers will vary. Possible answers are provided.

1. terrible
2. desperate
3. busy
4. hot
5. smoky
6. angry
7. sad
8. careless
9. incredible
10. rapid

Page 108, Application

Exercise A

Answers will vary. Students should demonstrate an understanding of predicate adjectives and use each given word correctly in a sentence.

Exercise B

Paragraphs will vary. Students should demonstrate an understanding of predicate adjectives and use at least four correctly in their paragraphs. Verbs other than a form of be should be used for at least two of the sentences, and each predicate adjective should be underlined.

Answer Key

Lesson 3

Page 109, Teaching

1. clay
2. These, his
3. Each, his
4. this
5. some
6. their, many
7. these
8. terra cotta
9. This, war
10. his, silk
11. His, gold, jade
12. battle, their
13. clay
14. This, each
15. your, this

Page 110, More Practice

Exercise A

Adjective	Word Modified
1. toy	army
2. our refrigerator	house door
3. your clothes	towels hamper
4. wood plastic	paddles ones
5. Those snow their	children fort yard
6. her mountain	feet stream
7. Your, paper my, plywood	airplane airplane
8. many, clay	pots
9. That, cherry your, school	pie sale
10. Most these, wool	days pants

Exercise B

Answers will vary. Possible answers are provided.

1. marble
2. stone
3. sod
4. his
5. this
6. Those
7. Any
8. gold
9. your

Page 111, Application

Exercise A

Answers will vary. Students should demonstrate an understanding of nouns and pronouns used as adjectives and use each given word correctly in their sentences.

Exercise B

Paragraphs will vary. Students should demonstrate an understanding of nouns and pronouns used as adjectives and use each of the given words in their paragraphs. Each of the given words should be underlined.

Answer Key

Lesson 4

Page 112, Teaching

1. today
2. wisely
3. always
4. very
5. rather, very, cheaply
6. None
7. nearly, once
8. rather, proudly
9. close
10. amazingly

Page 113, More Practice

Exercise A

Adverb	Word Modified
1. yesterday	arrived
2. very	cautiously
cautiously	walked
3. softly, today	landed
4. fast	swam
extremely	fast
5. Quickly	gathered
6. quite	furiously
furiously	gnawed
7. well	pleased
8. rather	talented
far	go
hard	works
9. finally, today	finished
10. Quite	suddenly
suddenly	bolted

Exercise B

Answers will vary. Sample answers are provided.

1. extremely
2. Almost
3. usually
4. sometimes
5. very
6. completely
7. inside
8. around
9. quite
10. really

Page 114, Application

Exercise A

Answers will vary. Students should demonstrate an understanding of adverbs and use each given adverb correctly in their sentences.

Exercise B

Paragraphs will vary. Students should demonstrate an understanding of adverbs and use four of the given adverbs correctly in their paragraphs. Each adverb should be underlined.

Answer Key

Lesson 5

Page 115, Teaching

1. S
2. S
3. C
4. C
5. C
6. S
7. C
8. S
9. S
10. S

Page 116, More Practice

Exercise A

1. rainiest
2. more
3. driest
4. more terribly
5. shorter
6. more completely
7. happier
8. browner
9. busier
10. lowest

Exercise B

1. harder
2. best
3. worse
4. softer
5. more slowly
6. best
7. newer
8. loudest
9. smallest
10. more carefully
11. more silent
12. most valuable

Page 117, Application

Exercise A

The words that were changed are underlined below.

1. Let's start with the windiest place of all, Mount Washington, New Hampshire.
2. Which of these cities has the rainier August: Little Rock, Arkansas, or Baltimore, Maryland?
3. Correct
4. Which of these two cities deals more often with heavy snows, Boston, Massachusetts, or Rochester, New York?
5. Let's just say that snow shovels last longer in Boston than they do in Rochester.
6. Which city has the highest temperature in the United States in January?
7. No U.S. city is warmer than Honolulu, Hawaii, in January.

Exercise B

Descriptions will vary. Students should demonstrate an understanding of comparisons and use at least four of the given words correctly in their descriptions. Each comparative or superlative form should be underlined.

Answer Key

Lesson 6

Page 118, Teaching

1. good
2. really
3. well
4. really
5. badly
6. really
7. good
8. real
9. good
10. well
11. really
12. good
13. bad, bad
14. well

Page 119, More Practice

Exercise A

1. well, ADV
2. good, ADJ
3. really, ADV
4. bad, ADJ
5. well, ADV
6. badly, ADV
7. bad, ADJ
8. bad, ADJ

Exercise B

1. That player looks good at the plate, but can he field well, too?
2. Correct
3. The centerfielder is doing really well now.
4. He is so good at judging where a really well-hit ball will land.
5. The pitcher really wants to hit the ball well and feels bad when he strikes out.
6. He should feel bad only when he serves up pitches that are really easy to hit.

Page 120, Application

Exercise A

Answers will vary. Students should demonstrate an understanding of adjective and adverb pairs and use each word correctly in their sentences.

Exercise B

Words that were changed are underlined.

"I feel really good today, don't you?" asked Gina. "It's been a long time since I've seen a real baseball game."

Gary replied, "I feel great, too. This is my first baseball game in a really long time. And how many times can you see a team that's playing this well? The only thing I feel bad about is that Sean couldn't be with us."

"I called his mother yesterday, and he is doing pretty well, I guess. Maybe his recovery will be really fast, and he'll be as good as new in a few weeks."

"There's the opening pitch. Their batter has a really bad reputation for annoying pitchers who are throwing well. Let's see if his performance is as bad as his reputation."

Answer Key

Lesson 7

Page 121, Teaching

Exercise A

1. b
2. a
3. b
4. a

Exercise B

1. anything
2. had
3. ever
4. ever
5. anywhere
6. any
7. should
8. any

Page 122, More Practice

Exercise A

1. ever
2. anybody
3. anywhere
4. either
5. any
6. any
7. can
8. ever
9. could

Exercise B

Answers may vary. Possible answers are provided.

1. We couldn't find anybody to care for our cat while we were on vacation.
2. Our dog doesn't eat any food unless someone keeps it company.
3. The driver could scarcely see the road through the heavy rain.
4. I haven't seen either of your neighbors today.
5. Why can't I ever get past this level in the computer game? *or* Why can I never get past this level in the computer game?
6. The librarian can't find anything about my topic in his reference books. *or* The librarian can find nothing about my topic in his reference books.

Page 123, Application

Exercise A

Only the sentences with errors are reprinted. The pronoun corrections have been underlined.

1. anybody or anyone
2. ever
3. hardly or barely
4. never
5. anything
6. anybody or anyone

Exercise B

Revisions will vary. Possible answers are provided.

1. Eating has never inspired me to be adventurous.
2. Correct
3. Correct
4. For example, I can hardly think of eating the fish eyes that Native Americans in Alaska eat.
5. Nobody will ever see me eating shark or jellyfish casserole.
6. Don't ever expect me to eat a sheep's stomach.
7. Correct
8. And please don't let anybody slip some prickly pear cactus fruit into my salad!
9. I won't eat anything strange, and that's final.

Answer Key

Chapter 6

Lesson 1

Page 124, Teaching

Exercise A

Preposition	Object of Preposition
1. of	jobs
2. from	burglars
3. across	street
4. in	suitcases
5. to	game
6. for	people

Exercise B

1. P
2. A
3. A
4. P
5. A
6. P

Page 125, More Practice

Exercise A

Preposition	Object of Preposition
1. Above	head
2. through	tunnel
3. On	Tuesday
inside	garage
4. of	people
into	theater
for	concert
5. to	teacher
before	class
6. At	noon
across	courtyard
toward	gate
7. Without	doubt
in	subway
against	law
8. behind	schedule
until	now
9. of	disagreements
between	us
beside	point
10. In	evenings
of	August
in	trees

Exercise B

New sentences will vary. Sample answers are provided.

1. to obedience class; I took my dog into school.
2. after squirrels; My dog's problem is that it runs across the street.
3. in the school gym; The class was held over the garage.
4. around the room; The instructor made us walk through the door together.
5. beside each other; We practiced walking with a leash.
6. During class; At night my dog seemed happy and calm.

Page 126, Application

Exercise A

Answers will vary. Sample answers are provided.

1. The sheepdog ran around the sheep.
2. It barked at them.
3. The sheep, with slow steps, moved toward the barn.
4. The dog saw a wolf with hungry eyes staring at the sheep from a nearby hill.
5. With a loud bark, the dog got up and ran toward the wolf.

Exercise B

Stories will vary.

Answer Key

Lesson 2

Page 127, Teaching

Prepositional Phrase	Type
1. about a strange castle	ADJ
2. down a long hall	ADV
3. On either side	ADV
4. with a long beard	ADJ
5. through the wall	ADV
6. before me	ADJ
7. before my eyes	ADV
8. toward a tiny door	ADJ
9. with a tiny key	ADJ
10. into a dark forest	ADV

Page 128, More Practice

Exercise A

Word Modified	Type
1. park	ADV
2. books	ADJ
3. camped	ADV
4. found	ADV
5. know	ADV
6. piles	ADJ
7. have been used	ADV
8. sculptures	ADJ
9. would run	ADV
10. field	ADJ

Exercise B

Answers may vary. Possible answers are provided.

1. Dreams are related to real experiences in our lives.
2. Some people remember none of their dreams.
3. Many people dream in color.
4. In most dreams, fantasy is combined with fact.
5. Activity in the brain produces dreams.

Page 129, Application

Exercise A

Answers may vary. Possible answers are provided.

1. In the post office, Timothy mailed the letter to his grandmother.
2. At lunch Regina told us about the great vacation she had.
3. The clock by the water fountain stopped at 3:30.
4. Amanda threw her mother a kiss from the train.
5. On the pier we took photographs of the sea.

Exercise B

Answers will vary. Sample answers are provided.

1. The dream about an ocean voyage was exciting.
2. I was running toward the ship.
3. Turtles were chasing me around the piers.
4. Suddenly, a talking horse with a backpack appeared next to me.
5. The horse and I came to a stairway with no end.

Answer Key

Lesson 3

Page 130, Teaching

1. and
2. and
3. and
4. but
5. yet
6. and
7. and
8. not only . . . but also
9. for
10. and
11. Neither . . . nor
12. and
13. but
14. and
15. either . . . or
16. but

Page 131, More Practice

Exercise A

1. and
2. but
3. and
4. yet
5. either . . . or
6. Not only . . . but also
7. and, and
8. and
9. but, or
10. but, and

Exercise B

Answers will vary. Possible answers are provided.

1. and, and
2. or
3. but
4. and
5. Both . . . and
6. Either . . . or
7. either . . . or
8. so
9. Whether . . . or
10. yet or but

Page 132, Application

Exercise A

Answers may vary. Possible answers are provided.

Pioneer life in America during the 18th century was rough and simple. The log cabins pioneers built weren't particularly pretty, but they did the job of keeping people warm and dry. When the members of a pioneer family first reached their land, their first job was planting the garden so they would have something to eat when winter came. Their next job was to build a house. Many families got together to put up a house, and that get-together was called a *house-raising*. The men would cut the logs and lift them into place. Both men and the women and children helped build the house. After the walls were up, they pushed clay, moss, and mud between the logs. Whether the family would be warm and dry or uncomfortable during the winter depended upon how well each person did his or her job. The finished cabin had neither floor nor windows, but it was better than living in a tent.

Exercise B

Descriptions will vary. Students should demonstrate an understanding of conjunctions and use at least two coordinating conjunctions and two correlative conjunctions. The conjunctions that are used should be listed on the provided lines.

Answer Key

Lesson 4

Page 133, Teaching

1. Hooray
2. Honestly
3. None
4. Yum
5. Gee
6. Well
7. None
8. Awesome
9. Ridiculous
10. Yuck
11. Ow
12. Heavens
13. No
14. Brrr
15. None
16. Okay
17. None
18. Whew

Page 134, More Practice

Exercise A

1. Oh, my
2. Hooray
3. None
4. Well
5. Excellent
6. Nuts
7. None
8. None
9. Ridiculous
10. Wow

Exercise B

Answers will vary. Students should demonstrate an understanding of interjections and use a variety of interjections to complete the sentences.

Page 135, Application

Exercise A

Answers will vary. Students should demonstrate an understanding of writing with interjections and write appropriate sentences to go with each given interjection.

Exercise B

Answers will vary. Students should demonstrate an understanding of writing with interjections to express emotion and use at least four interjections in their diary entries.

Chapter 7

Lesson 1

Page 136, Teaching

Exercise A

1. Playing
2. composing
3. performing, practicing
4. playing
5. Developing, listening
6. touring

Exercise B

1. Eating; S
2. learning; OP
3. entering; DO
4. thinking; PN
5. skating; S
6. blending; PN
7. Singing; S
8. reading; DO
9. finding; OP
10. listening; PN

Page 137, More Practice

Exercise A

1. listening; DO
2. learning; OP
3. playing; PN
4. fixing; OP
5. Winning; S
6. studying; DO
7. practicing; S
8. entering; PN
9. timing; S
10. creating; OP

Exercise B

Revisions are underscored.

1. Playing bluegrass has always been my goal.
2. I was afraid of having him as a teacher.
3. The difficulty is finding time to practice.
4. Spending time with friends is important
5. He knows working so hard is a sacrifice.

Page 138, Application

Exercise A

Sentence completions will vary. Sample answers are provided.

1. Shouting from the stands encouraged the players.
2. Lydia is good at telling ghost stories.
3. The first activity at a ball game is singing the National Anthem.
4. Everyone enjoys winning at some game or other.
5. Playing the piano comes naturally to some people.

Exercise B

Paragraphs will vary. Students should demonstrate an understanding of gerunds and use at least five to explain their experiences and why they are qualified for a certain job

Answer Key

Lesson 2

Page 139, Teaching

Exercise A

1. Participle
2. Participle
3. Gerund
4. Participle
5. Gerund
6. Participle
7. Gerund
8. Gerund
9. Participle
10. Participle

Exercise B

1. animals
2. Aesop
3. fables
4. tales
5. animals

Page 140, More Practice

Exercise A

1. smiling; Participle
2. telling; Gerund
3. Pleased; Participle
4. whistling; Participle
5. spotted; Participle
6. growing; Gerund
7. working; Participle
8. building; Gerund
9. Taking; Gerund
10. Shocked; Participle

Exercise B

Verbal/Verbal phrase	Word modified
1. lying	fox
2. Stopping too often for naps	hare
3. Frustrated	fox
4. convinced by the crow	eagle
5. gasping for breath	lion
6. disappointed	crane
7. Running to the pond	rabbits
8. expecting a nice meal	fox
9. Thoroughly upset by the cat	(country) mouse
10. Quarreling among themselves	oxen

Page 141, Application

Exercise A

Sentences will vary. Sample sentence completions are provided.

1. The busy street was full of the sounds of screeching brakes.
2. Gladys wore a stunning outfit to the party.
3. A disappointed contestant complained about the difficulty of the game.
4. The mother took her crying baby out of the theater.

Exercise B

Answers may vary.

1. Participle; The lazy grasshopper wasted the summer playing his fiddle all day.
2. Gerund: After school I enjoy talking on the phone
3. Participle; Smiling is a fox's way to fool its victims.
4. Participle; The waiter annoyed us by whistling.
5. Gerund: Studying for a test, I fell asleep at my desk.

Answer Key

Lesson 3

Page 142, Teaching

Exercise A

1. to win
2. to present
3. to race
4. to show
5. To compete
6. to run
7. to get
8. To be
9. to win
10. to stay

Exercise B

1. N
2. ADV
3. ADJ
4. ADV
5. N

Page 143, More Practice

Exercise A

1. To compete; N
2. To make, ADV
3. to excel, ADJ
4. to return; N
5. to win; N
6. to think; ADJ
7. to be; N
8. to compete; ADV
9. to allow; N
10. to take; N

Exercise B

Sentences will vary. Students should demonstrate an understanding of infinitives and use each phrase correctly in a sentence.

Page 144, Application

Exercise A

Sentences will vary. Students should demonstrate an understanding of infinitives and use each phrase correctly in a sentence.

Exercise B

Sentences may vary. Possible answers are provided, with revisions underlined.

1. To win the race, Iona trained morning and night.
2. Ned's desire was to become the goalie on the hockey team.
3. Pam's hope to play second base created conflict between us.
4. To fail was never acceptable to Stephen.
5. All the coach wanted was for the team to succeed.

Lesson 4

Page 145, Teaching

1. Participial phrase
2. Participial phrase
3. Gerund phrase
4. Participial phrase
5. Gerund phrase
6. Infinitive phrase
7. Infinitive phrase
8. Participial phrase
9. Gerund phrase
10. Infinitive phrase
11. Gerund phrase
12. Participial phrase; infinitive phrase

Page 146, More Practice

Exercise A

1. devoted to personal fitness, to walk more
2. running, to take a nap
3. flying, to exercise on
4. Sailing, to write poetry
5. running
6. To build up muscles (for running), running
7. Injured in the fall, dropping out of the race
8. surrounded by guards, to toss the ball at the basket
9. to start a career (in acting), acting
10. to sail around the world, receiving mail

Exercise B

1. IP, ADV
2. IP, NO
3. PP, ADJ
4. IP, NS
5. GP, NS
6. PP, ADJ
7. PP, ADJ
8. GP, NO
9. GP, NO
10. PP, ADJ

Page 147, Application

Exercise A

Answers will vary. Students should demonstrate an understanding of verbal phrases using the specified type of phrase correctly in their sentences. Each verbal phrase should be underlined.

Exercise B

Answers will vary. Possible completions and descriptions of those phrases are provided.

Have you ever flown a kite? **(1)** Getting a kite into the air is not difficult. You need **(2)** to have a kite and string. The easiest way to launch a kite is **(3)** to run into the wind, **(4)** holding the kite aloft, until the wind lifts it into the sky. **(5)** Lifted by the wind, the kite will gain and lose altitude. Listen to the taut string **(6)** whistling in the wind. You'll want **(7)** to come back often to the park **(8)** to fly your kite.

1. G, N
2. I, N
3. I, N
4. P, ADJ
5. P, ADJ
6. P, ADJ
7. I, N
8. I, ADV

Chapter 8

Lesson 1

Page 148, Teaching

1. DEP
2. IND
3. DEP
4. IND
5. DEP
6. IND
7. DEP
8. DEP
9. IND
10. DEP
11. DEP
12. IND

Page 149, More Practice

Exercise A

1. DEP
2. IND
3. DEP
4. DEP
5. DEP
6. IND
7. DEP
8. IND
9. IND
10. DEP
11. DEP
12. IND

Exercise B

Underscored phrases indicate joined sentences.

Most teenagers get an allowance. They can spend this money however they choose. Some teens spend the money on clothing and other items that they need. Others spend their allowance carelessly on things that are soon thrown away. Many teens save some of their allowance. Teens who save will have money when they really need it.

Page 150, Application

Exercise A

1. IND + DEP
2. DEP + IND
3. DEP + IND
4. DEP
5. DEP + IND
6. IND + DEP
7. DEP
8. IND
9. IND + DEP
10. DEP

Exercise B

Independent clauses will vary. Sample answers are provided.

4. When my brother started college, he took out a loan.
7. Because 4th Street Savings and Loan pays high interest, I opened a savings account there.
10. If you leave money in a savings account for at least six months, there will be more money in the account at the end of that time than at the beginning.

Answer Key

Lesson 2

Page 151, Teaching

Exercise A

1. CD
2. CD
3. S
4. CD
5. CD
6. S
7. CD
8. CD
9. CD
10. S
11. CD
12. CD
13. CD
14. S
15. CD
16. CD

Page 152, More Practice

Exercise A

1. CD
2. S
3. CD
4. CD
5. S
6. CD
7. CD
8. CD
9. S
10. CD

Exercise B

Combinations will vary. Possible compound sentences are provided.

1. Dennis plays sports a great deal, but he studies hard, too.
2. You can walk to school today, or you can take the bus.
3. The whale shark is the largest of all fish, but it does not attack people
4. Margarita hurt her leg; she didn't complain.

Page 153, Application

Combinations will vary. Possible compound sentences are provided.

1. The temperature rose above freezing; the snow finally began to melt.
2. Unconnected Simple Sentences
3. Amy can play the guitar, or she can play the piano.
4. The hare slept, and the turtle ran.
5. Carlos bought a tie, but he still needed a jacket.
6. Unconnected Simple Sentences
7. Andrea likes soccer, but her brother prefers swimming.
8. Unconnected Simple Sentences
9. Keith completed the test, but he forgot to write his name on it.

Answer Key

Lesson 3

Page 154, Teaching

Exercise A

1. Fossils have been found wherever scientists have searched hard.
2. Scientists believe that most species of plants and animals died out without leaving any fossils.
3. Fossils indicate that deserts were once sea bottoms.
4. Fossils that closely resemble living animals indicate that successful animals do not change much over time.
5. Because new evidence links birds and dinosaurs, scientists believe that birds may be the descendents of dinosaurs.
6. Although their exact age cannot be determined, fossils have been found in different layers of rock, which indicates older and younger fossils.
7. Because nests of baby dinosaurs have been found, scientists believe that these ancient creatures cared for their young for sometime.
8. Even though we cannot guess at the colors of prehistoric flowers, fossils indicate that flowering plants date from about 138 million years ago.

Exercise B

1. he'll probably take the train
2. please tell her to return my lunchbox
3. Someone forgot to water the roses
4. you'll find interesting people
5. the ground is still too wet to plow

Page 155, More Practice

Exercise A

1. Until you change those strings, your banjo won't sound very good.
2. Darryl looked after my dog while I was away.
3. Bring your backpack when you come to school today.
4. When my grandmother was young, she listened to Frank Sinatra records.
5. Unless I am wrong, peaches were first grown in China.
6. Linda will lend Wei the book when she has finished it.
7. The announcer whose voice is so pleasant has switched to the morning drive time.
8. Write about your experience while it is still fresh in your mind.
9. In this plan, you pay as you go.
10. None of the poems that I like best are in this anthology.

Exercise B

1. CX
2. CD
3. CX
4. CX
5. S
6. CX
7. CD
8. CX
9. S

Page 156, Application

Exercise A

Wording of complex sentences may vary. Possible answers are provided.

1. Evidence from fossils shows that the continents have changed shape and position.
2. When dinosaurs appeared about 240 million years ago, all the continents were connected.
3. Fossils of mammals, which appeared about 40 million years later, are very different from continent to continent.
4. By the time the first mammals lived about 200 million years ago, the continents had begun to split apart.

Exercise B

Dependent clauses will vary. Only the independent clauses are provided.

1. We ate the fruit
2. the actress forgot her lines
3. A statue is on display at the museum

Answer Key

Lesson 4

Page 157, Teaching

1. ADJ
2. ADJ
3. ADV
4. ADJ
5. N
6. ADJ
7. ADV
8. N
9. ADJ
10. N

Page 158, More Practice

Exercise A

Dependent Clause	Type
1. that came from ancient Egypt	ADJ
2. which belonged to King Tutankhamen	ADJ
3. What the average Egyptian of that time	N
4. Because the furniture is so old	ADV
5. If you had lived in classical Greece	ADV
6. Whoever was rich enough	N
7. that ended in feet shaped like paws	ADJ
8. as they borrowed most Greek things	ADV
9. Although the Romans began with the same styles	ADV
10. that were developed by the Romans	ADJ

Exercise B

1. whatever popped into her head, O
2. As I walked past the phone booth on the corner, was ringing
3. that you were waiting for, letter
4. Whoever needs a pencil, S
5. before you shut down the computer, close
6. which was contaminated by the waste products, land
7. Until we hear from the contest judges, will be holding

Page 159, Application

Exercise A

1. that made classic Chinese furniture remarkable—ADJ
how the craftspeople joined the parts without pegs, nails, or even glue—N
2. Because Japan is subject to frequent earthquakes—ADV
that can easily be moved to safety—ADJ
3. Although a stool is smaller than a throne—ADV
because the stool was reserved for whoever was chief—ADV
whoever was chief—N
4. that were made by craftspeople—ADJ
who worked in Italy in the period between 1300 and 1600—ADJ
which is called the *Renaissance*—ADJ

Exercise B

Answers will vary. Sample answers are provided.

1. Whoever came to the concert sang with the orchestra.
2. I turned off the radio that was in your bedroom.
3. The wind was strong as a hurricane.
4. The club members talked about what was on the agenda.
5. Did you have a good time when you went to the party?

Answer Key

Lesson 5

Page 160, Teaching

Exercise A

1. Incas had built
tour visits
2. Grand Canyon is
you will (never) forget
3. who have
visitors will enjoy

Exercise B

1. CX
2. CD-CX
3. CX
4. CX
5. CD-CX
6. CD
7. CD-CX

Page 161, More Practice

Exercise A

1. (A tourist attraction that also has practical importance is the Panama Canal;) (both cruise ships and freighters pass through it daily.)
2. (Is the Sears Tower in Chicago still the tallest building in the world,) or (have any buildings that have gone up recently taken that honor?)
3. When the last tsar of Russia was arrested by revolutionaries, (he and his family were hiding at a palace near St. Petersburg;) (now that palace is open to tourists.)
4. (Mount Fuji in Japan has become so popular with tourists) that crowding has become a real problem, (but I would still like to travel there.)
5. (You can take a large cruise ship to see the glaciers of Alaska,) or (you can ride a smaller boat) that can go closer to the coast and its icy covering.
6. (I'd like to see the North Pole,) (but I will never go) where it is that cold!

Exercise B

1. CD-CX
2. S
3. CD
4. CX
5. CD-CX
6. CD
7. CD-CX
8. S
9. CD-CX
10. CD-CX

Page 162, Application

Exercise A

1. CD
2. CX
3. CD-CX
4. S

Exercise B

Answers will vary. Sample answers are provided.

1. In Florida, if you aren't a fan of amusement parks, you can explore the Everglades, or you could visit the Kennedy Space Center.
2. San Francisco, which is in California, is built on hills, and some of the streets are quite steep.
3. Because almost all parts of Hawaii are almost always cooled by winds, visitors rarely complain about the heat, and they enjoy the weather every day of their vacation.
4. While they are in the state, visitors to Pennsylvania can explore historic sites of the Revolutionary War at Valley Forge or of the Civil War at Gettysburg; another state with historic sites is Massachusetts.

Chapter 9

Lesson 1

Page 163, Teaching

Exercise A

Subject	Verb
1. turtles	were
2. Marie	was
3. teacher	wants
4. Arthur	sketches
5. Anna and Marie	have
6. teacher	says
7. They	were
8. Jim	has
9. He	assures
10. Fred	is

Exercise B

Subject	Verb	Agree/Disagree
1. Fred and John	wants	disagree
2. They	is grabbing	disagree
3. teacher	reminds	agree
4. students	has agreed	disagree
5. turtles	have disappeared	agree

Page 164, More Practice

Exercise A

- boards
- practice
- arrives
- likes
- is
- thinks
- go
- has
- am
- feels

Exercise B

Subject	Verb	Correct?/Correction
1. Jose	are searching	is searching
2. Mary	were looking	was looking
3. I	were observing	was observing
4. They	stand	Correct
5. feet	makes	make
6. students	is	are
7. They	were told	Correct
8. student	have brought	has brought
9. dragonflies	do have	Correct
10. dragonflies and damselflies	do differ	Correct

Page 165, Application

Exercise A

Revisions will vary. Possible answers are provided.

- Mr. Johnson loves
- things happen
- He has lectured
- examples have been
- goers want

Exercise B

Paragraphs will vary. Students should demonstrate an understanding of subject-verb agreement in number.

Answer Key

Lesson 2

Page 166, Teaching

Subject	Conjunction	Verb
1. Vincent Van Gogh, Pablo Picasso	and	are
2. Picasso, Diego Velázquez	and	were
3. sketches, painting	nor	captures
4. artist, patron	or	is
5. painters, sculptors	and	were
6. patrons, artist	and	have
7. patrons, artist	nor	has
8. Paul Cézanne, Picasso	and	are
9. Paintings, music	and	work
10. paintings, music	nor	is
11. music, paintings	or	are
12. musicians, artists	and	are
13. artists, director	nor	is
14. musicians, artist	and	deserve
15. director, artists	or	are
16. patrons, guests	and	are

Page 167, More Practice

Exercise A

Subject	Conjunction	Verb
1. Wongs, Sterlings	and	are
2. players, coach	nor	feels
3. mother, father	and	agree
4. socks, shirt	or	fits
5. students, teacher	and	have
6. students, teacher	or	is
7. Teresa, brothers	nor	talk
8. bikes, moped	and	need
9. goods, money	or	is
10. squirrel, birds	or	tap

Exercise B

1. is
2. are
3. have
4. objects
5. play
6. come
7. is
8. help
9. is
10. comes

Page 168, Application

Exercise A

- (1) are
- (2) Correct
- (3) is
- (4) makes
- (5) are

Exercise B

Sentences will vary. Sample sentences are provided.

1. A mother and her baby are the subject of many paintings.
2. Several houses or a mall is to be built on this land.
3. Either art or music is taught in the last period every day.
4. Several paintings or a sculpture fills each small room.
5. Both the students and the teacher enjoy this class.
6. A painting or two sketches are required for a good grade in the art class.

Answer Key

Lesson 3

Page 169, Teaching

1. Houses ~~by Frank Lloyd Wright~~ (is, are) usually on the National Register.
2. (Does, Do) ~~the inexperienced actors~~ in the play know their lines?
3. The students in the honors class (is, are) doing a new project.
4. Movies full of intrigue and adventure (appeals, appeal) to Henry.
5. ~~Off through the woods~~ (runs, run) Little Red Riding Hood.
6. Meals on the road (is, are) a problem.
7. (Does, Do) ~~this restaurant's fish~~ sandwiches taste fishy?
8. Only one can of chicken with rice soup (is, are) left on the shelf.
9. "Off with their heads," (shouts, shout) ~~the mad queen~~.
10. There (is, are) ~~ten~~ eggs still in the refrigerator.
11. (Is, Are) ~~the students' parents~~ invited to the reception?
12. The list of names of donors (is, are) being read now.
13. Down the river (rushes, rush) ~~the racing canoes~~.
14. (Has, Have) ~~the famous architect~~ visited her completed homes?

Page 170, More Practice

Exercise A

1. John and Marie, Are (going)
2. building and . . . cottage, are
3. Maintenance, is
4. number, falls
5. building, Does (exist)
6. skyscraper, stands
7. Wright, Was (working)
8. list, is
9. one, is
10. Richardson, was (living)

Exercise B

1. Was (taking)
2. were
3. is
4. Correct
5. Isn't
6. Correct
7. constructs
8. are
9. Correct
10. are
11. is
12. Correct

Page 171, Application

Exercise A

(1) Louis Sullivan, along with his partner Dankmar Adler, are considered the inventor of the skyscraper. (2) The ability to use steel girders by the end of the 1800s were a factor in this development. (3) No longer were a massive stone understructure necessary under the upper levels of a building. (4) From then on, the walls of a building could be considered just a "skin" covering the steel girders. (5) The decoration of the "skins" of Louis Sullivan buildings are usually one of their more noteworthy aspects.

1. Louis Sullivan is
2. ability was
3. understructure was
4. Correct
5. decoration is

Exercise B

Sentences will vary. Sample answers are provided.

1. A box of pens costs \$2.
2. The principal of the high school is scheduled to speak.
3. The house with the blue shutters is for sale.
4. That firm of lawyers has its offices in the Sullivan building.
5. The pieces of the puzzle are not all here.

Lesson 4

Page 172, Teaching

Exercise A

Pronoun	Noun	Correct Verb?
1. All	materials	are
2. Both	librarians	Correct
3. Each	librarians	Correct
4. Some	magazines	Correct
5. few	finalists	have (been chosen)
6. Nobody	students	Correct
7. Several	students	have (used)
8. Either	girls	was (allowed)
9. Most	friends	Correct
10. any	books	Are

Page 173, More Practice

Exercise A

Pronoun	Noun	Correct Verb?
1. any	athletes	Were
2. Most	neighbors	were
3. Several	students	Correct
4. All	customers	were (getting)
5. few	members	Correct
6. One	quarterbacks	has (been)
7. Several	authors	have (spoken)
8. any	friends	Have (called)
9. Both	clerks	Correct
10. None	cookies	are

Exercise B

1. help
2. think
3. knows
4. prefers
5. is

Page 174, Application

Exercise A

1. One of my favorite pastimes is going to the library.
2. All of the books, magazines, and CDs I can't afford are there to borrow and use.
3. Some of the library materials are outside my areas of interest or understanding.
5. Everything is there.
6. And everybody with a library card is welcome to use it.

Exercise B

Sentences will vary. Sample answers are provided.

1. Most of the cars are less than five years old.
2. All of the tables are reserved.
3. None of the coffee tastes good.
4. Both of the visitors are late.
5. Either of the drivers has the right of way.
6. All of the snow has melted.
7. Some of the scientists disagree.
8. Most of the pool is crowded.

Answer Key

Lesson 5

Page 175, Teaching

Subject	Verb
1. tablespoons	is
2. team	has
3. team	are
4. Sixty cents	is
5. half	are
6. half	is
7. Measles	is
8. Twelve dollars	is
9. <i>The Gleaners</i>	is
10. family	is
11. family	are
12. tons	equal
13. Mathematics	is
14. <i>Twice-Told Tales</i>	was
15. Molasses	is

Page 176, More Practice

Exercise A

1. is
2. has
3. has
4. are
5. was
6. is
7. is
8. is
9. shows
10. is

Exercise B

1. has (decided)
2. was (written)
3. Correct
4. is
5. have (received)
6. Correct
7. are
8. Correct
9. is
10. is

Page 177, Application

Exercise A

Our class have been reading some books that are a kind of early science fiction. Mark Twain's *The Prince and the Pauper* were really science fiction, based on the notion of time travel. Jules Verne's *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea* were written about the same time as Twain's work. Physics, at least with respect to underwater pressures and forces, are essential to the Verne work. Mathematics are important too. The crew of the *Nautilus* need to calculate underwater locations as well as water pressures.

Exercise B

Sentences will vary. Sample sentences are provided.

1. My mother's bridge club meets every Tuesday.
2. "The Three Billy Goats Gruff" is a folk tale.
3. Social studies is my favorite subject.
4. The football team won its game.
5. Six dollars and fifty cents is enough for a hamburger and a milkshake.
6. *Romeo and Juliet* is a Shakespearean tragedy.

Chapter 10

Lesson 1

Page 178, Teaching

1. french
2. doctor
3. i, glazer, ph.d.
4. british
5. bible, grandma, margaret
6. general george washington
7. robert frost, president john f. kennedy
8. greek, hera, zeus
9. mr. carlos j. lopez, jr., mexican
10. uncle

Page 179, More Practice

Exercise A

1. marie, french
2. aunt irene, st. cyril byzantine
3. senator
4. eve, portuguese
5. queen marie antoinette's
6. i, edward klein, d.d.s.
7. Correct
8. russian, i've
9. ms. heller, ms. jeffries
10. greek, titans

Exercise B

1. beecher stowe, american
2. lyman beecher, presbyterian
3. reverend beecher, harriet
4. african
5. harriet, calvin stowe
6. Correct as is
7. stowe's
8. president abraham lincoln

Page 180, Application

Exercise A

Words that should be capitalized are underlined.

Oliver wendell holmes was a man of many talents and interests. He was a doctor, a writer, and a popular public speaker. Holmes was born in 1809 in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Oliver's father was a congregationalist minister. While reverend holmes was quite strict, oliver was more freethinking. Though oliver started law school, he quickly got bored. Instead, he went to Harvard Medical School. During his time at Harvard, he wrote poetry. Oliver's father, i am sure, was quite proud of his son. When oliver wendell holmes, m.d., graduated, he became an excellent doctor and the author of many articles about medical problems. One of his sons, oliver wendell holmes, jr., became a chief justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Exercise B

Answers will vary.

Answer Key

Lesson 2

Page 181, Teaching

1. when
2. what
3. there
4. for
5. one, *the american crisis*, these
6. my, *a tale of two cities*
7. it, it, it
8. here, nineteenth-century, a, british, works, works
9. dear, after, *the, lion, witch, wardrobe*, your, bill

Page 182, More Practice

Exercise A

1. after
2. *life, mississippi*
3. be, the, mayoral, election,
4. here, home, and
5. three
6. our, *romeo, juliet*
7. what
8. Correct
9. have, this, land, is, your, land
10. one, the, fall, house, usher

Exercise B

location, climate, a, average, b, average, c, average, the, a, languages, b, religions, c, major

Page 183, Application

Exercise A

Answers will vary. Students should demonstrate an understanding of capitalization when writing a conversation. The conversation should be between two people discussing a book. The title of the book should be capitalized, and two other titles are to be mentioned and capitalized correctly.

Exercise B

Answers will vary. Possible outline is provided.

The Life of Robert Louis Stevenson

- I. Early life
 - A. Was sickly as a child in Scotland
 - B. Became a lawyer
- II. Later life
 - A. Traveled for his health
 - B. Got ideas for his books from his travels

Answer Key

Lesson 3

Page 184, Teaching

1. england, france, europe
2. queen mary, europe
3. concorde
4. london, tower, london, buckingham, palace
5. Correct
6. Correct
7. france, louvre museum
8. paris, spirit, st. louis
9. venus, eiffel tower, paris

Page 185, More Practice

Exercise A

1. west, old faithful
2. castle peak, colorado
3. ashcroft, montezuma basin
4. south china sea, pacific ocean
5. blue ridge parkway, great smoky mountains national park
6. apollo
7. george washington bridge, fort lee, new jersey, new york city
8. burlington, zephyr
9. saturn, jupiter
10. santa maria, bahamas
11. Correct
12. middle east, jerusalem

Exercise B

london, england, is one of the oldest cities in the world. Long ago, the city which we now call london was really two cities—the City of london and the City of westminster. The City of london started out as an outpost of the roman empire around A.D. 43. The City of westminster was built around 1,000 years later. Now london is so big that it includes both of the ancient cities and much more. In this huge city, you can see sights such as the london bridge over the thames river. You can visit famous places such as trafalgar square and piccadilly circus, which is really not a circus. Instead, it is a big traffic circle. In fact, since the traffic is so heavy in london, it's best not to drive at all. Most visitors travel around the city on the subway called the london underground.

Page 186, Application

Exercise A

Answers will vary. Students should demonstrate an understanding of capitalizing the names of places. Each student should list five places they would like to visit and include as much information about the place as possible, including the address, city, state, country, continent, hemisphere, etc.

Exercise B

Answers will vary. Students should demonstrate an understanding of using capitalization in letters. The letter should describe their hometown and include important landmarks capitalized properly.

Lesson 4

Page 187, Teaching

1. mitchell middle school
2. era, good, feeling
3. monroe doctrine
4. civil war
5. gettysburg address, gettysburg national cemetery
6. may, american history celebration
7. mitchell history prize
8. tuesday, may
9. mitchell public library, mitchell city hall
10. p.m.; findaway

Page 188, More Practice

Exercise A

1. valentine's day, february
2. museum, technology, industry, friday
3. holy roman empire, thirty years' war
4. university, danvers
5. sanderson environmental club, earth day
6. treaty, versailles, world war
7. wonder
8. mardi gras
9. friday, comfort shoes, inc.
10. league, concerned voters

Exercise B

1. Is Northern Middle School near Kennedy Hospital?
2. The Stephens Planetarium will change its program in January.
3. Correct
4. The Spring Prom begins on April 30 at 8:30 P.M. in the Striker Auditorium.
5. Will Acme Press publish Joe's book about the Great Depression?
6. The Fourth of July picnic is always fun.
7. Back in the Middle Ages, King John of England signed the Magna Carta.

Page 189, Application

Exercise A

Revere middle school is proud to honor some of its students at this recognition day ceremony. The students we honor have helped their community in many ways—from serving turkey on thanksgiving day to reading to disabled veterans of the vietnam war. They have worked at the golden times nursing home and have given up their saturday mornings to tutor other students here at revere middle school. We are proud to award the revere community helpers award to these students. After the ceremony, please join us for punch and cookies in the cafeteria.

Exercise B

Answers will vary. Students should demonstrate an understanding of capitalization and choose any two of the listed categories for each sentence. The sentence should then include proper nouns from the two categories.

Answer Key

Chapter 11

Lesson 1

Page 190, Teaching

1. The election is in six weeks. *or* The election is in six weeks!
2. Mrs. Joan T. Reynolds is running against Mr. Robert J. Bachman, Jr.
3. Imagine—we have two candidates with real credentials! *or* Imagine—we have two candidates with real credentials.
4. Last time, neither candidate had experience.
5. How difficult this choice will be! *or* How difficult this choice will be.
6. Polls open at 6 A.M. and close at 9 P.M.
7. The city will face several critical issues during the next four years.
8. I. Transportation
 - A. Rail traffic extensions
 - B. Bridge reconstructionsII. Delivery of services
 - A. Garbage and sanitation
 - B. Police and fire services

Page 191, More Practice

Exercise A

1. A voter asked the candidates what their priorities and plans were.
2. We won! Hooray! Happy days are here again! (*or* again.)
3. The issues are sewers, schools, and sprawl.
4. Mr. Thompson, the alderman, opposes any new taxes.
5. The Town Board meets at 7:00 P.M.—sharp! (*or* sharp.)
6. Did you find out how the vote went?
7. The “nay” votes will outnumber the “aye” votes.
8. Do you plan to get up and talk?
9. Tell me how you feel about the issues.
10. Could you hear Alderman Morrissey’s comment?
11. I. Issues facing the town in the next decade
 - A. Sewer extensions
 - B. School budget
 - C. Suburban sprawl
 - D. TaxesII. Leaders
12. Hey! I still have the floor! *or* I still have the floor.

Exercise B

officials.
office.
rascals!
scoundrels!
campaigns.
sense?
incompetent.
work. (*or* work!)

Page 192, Application

Exercise A

Have you ever seen or heard about an annual Vermont town meeting Every spring, around maple sugaring time, all the town’s citizens meet in the town hall There they vote on any issue that concerns them, from rats in the town dump to school issues to international problems Even though a town has no responsibility for international relations, citizens express their opinions proudly What a way to practice democracy Oh, the town meeting is a grand social occasion, as well People get to meet and greet their neighbors after the long Vermont winter

Exercise B

Outlines will vary. Periods must be added after I and II and after each letter in both sets of A, B, and C.

Answer Key

Lesson 2

Page 193, Teaching

1. During the Civil War in America, Clara Barton aided in medical care for the Union.
2. She provided food, medical supplies, and nurses for the wounded soldiers.
3. She headed a government bureau, the Missing Soldiers Office, to find information on missing soldiers.
4. She even helped, by the way, to establish hospitals in Europe.
5. With Barton's help, readers, the American Red Cross Society was formed in 1881.
6. After studying nursing in London, Edith Louisa Cavell became head of a training school in Brussels, Belgium.
7. When World War I began, the school transformed itself into a Red Cross hospital.
8. Yes, she treated wounded German and Allied soldiers alike.
9. The Germans took Brussels, and they arrested her for housing Allied soldiers.
10. She was executed, my friend, despite international pleas for her life.

Page 194, More Practice

Exercise A

1. Elizabeth Kenny devised new, more effective methods of treating infantile paralysis.
2. Kenny, an Australian nurse, aroused controversy due to her treatment methods.
3. Without any medical training, she treated victims of polio in the bush country.
4. A pastor in Germany began an early nurses' training program, Future Nurses.
5. Early nursing education, however, had little or no classroom preparation.
6. Training was based on apprenticeship, and students learned from older students.
7. Nursing students provided hospitals with a needed, low-cost service.
8. Hospital-based programs still exist, but they do not grant an academic degree.
9. Nurses today work at hospitals, schools, camps, homes, and workplaces.
10. After completing an associate or baccalaureate degree program, graduates can use the initials R.N. (registered nurse) after their names.

Exercise B

Florence Nightingale received her nursing training in Egypt and Germany. After the start of the Crimean War, soldiers were dying because of inadequate medical care and rampant disease. She volunteered her services, and the minister of war appointed her to head all nursing operations at the front. Her tireless, heartfelt efforts saved many lives. Her contributions to nursing, then and later, were invaluable. Florence Nightingale was a nurse, hospital reformer, and humanitarian. Thanks to her, I believe, nursing became a respectable, important profession.

Page 195, Application

Exercise A

As members of one of the most populous professions in the nation registered nurses take on many duties. Student nurses can promote healthy living and they can aid patients recovering from illness or injury. After a physician sees a patient nurses carry out the orders for patient care. Nurses of course make independent decisions for patient care as well. Nurses can specialize in surgery pediatrics psychiatry or another specialty. The four types of advanced practice nurses are nurse practitioners certified nurse-midwives clinical nurse specialists and certified registered nurse anesthetists. These nurses advanced practice nurses can handle a wider range of services than registered nurses can. All nurses make essential, life-saving contributions to the practice of medicine.

Exercise B

Sentences will vary. Sample sentences are provided.

1. The nurse filled the supply closet with needles, bandages, and medicine.
2. My family and I liked my grandfather's cheery, good-humored nurse.
3. The nurse practitioner was helpful, and the patients appreciated her services.
4. My nursing school, Carruthers University, was very competitive.

Answer Key

Lesson 3

Page 196, Teaching

Exercise A

1. The play is scheduled for December 19, 2000, to January 9, 2001, but there may be an extension.
2. The address of the auditorium is 75 Brinton Street, Toledo, Ohio.
3. The scene is set in a cowboy town—maybe Laredo, Texas.
4. The playwright was born July 4, 1960, in Brooklyn, New York.
5. Bradley said graduation was set for May 21, 2001.
6. The only date I have memorized is the date I was born—August 4, 1985.

Exercise B

2774 Melvin Avenue
Cleveland, OH 44108
March 7, 2000

Dear Sally,

Thanks so much for inviting Grandpa Fritz and me to see your school play on May 7. Unfortunately we will be in San Francisco, California, that weekend for the convention Grandpa always likes to attend. But when you come to Cleveland—your mom said you'd come the weekend of June 12—I hope you'll tell us all about the play and recite your lines for us.

Fondly,
Grandma Liz

Page 197, More Practice

Exercise A

1. Shakespeare's Globe Theater was on the south bank of the Thames in an area that is now a part of London, England.
2. Shakespeare died on April 23, 1616.
3. April 23, 1564, is traditionally considered to have been his birthday.
4. The Little Theater Society of Dallas, Texas, honored his birthday with a program.
5. On May 12, 2004, our local theater company will present a play by Jean Molière.
6. Molière's play *Tartuffe* was first performed on May 12, 1664.
7. The work was presented at the royal palace of Versailles near Paris, France.
8. Will any theater companies in New York, New York, observe the anniversary?

Exercise B

46 Leicester Avenue
Toledo, OH 43709
May 10, 2000

Dear Grandma Liz,

Thanks for your cards from Denver, Colorado, and San Francisco. It was a good thing you and Grandpa Fritz took your trip rather than come to see my play. Two days before opening night I got sick, and I was home in bed for a week. My stand-in got to play my part!

Love,
Sally

Page 198, Application

Exercise A

2774 Melvin Avenue
Cleveland, OH 43724
May 13, 2000

My dear Sally,

Grandma Liz told me about your getting sick and losing your role in the school play. I don't know what I could say to console you except that I sympathize with how you feel. We know you would have been great. I found out on my 16th birthday that I wasn't an actor at all. On February 17, 1950, I tried out for my school play. I didn't get any role. You did get a role, and you will get another one next year! And we'll come see you, even if you're performing in Nome, Alaska!

Love,
Grandpa

Exercise B

Letters will vary. Students should demonstrate an understanding of punctuating letters and using commas correctly.

Answer Key

Lesson 4

Page 199, Teaching

1. Alicia asked, "Do you know what a UFO is?"
2. "A UFO," Isabella replied, "is an alien spacecraft."
3. "No!" Ray cried. "A UFO is any unidentified flying object."
4. "Ninety percent of UFO sightings can later be identified," Ray added.
5. Did Ray say that 90 percent of UFO sightings can later be identified?
6. "Some sightings," Sue said, "are identified as birds, planes, satellites, or balloons."
7. "How funny!" Isabella exclaimed. "Some of the sightings are just hoaxes, right?"
8. "You are right," Ray replied, "but I think it would be exciting to see a real flying saucer."

Page 200, More Practice

Exercise A

1. "UFOs," Elena stated, "have been sighted since ancient times."
2. Brian replied, "I can't believe people really think UFOs are alien spacecraft."
3. "What!" exclaimed Bernie. "Did you know that the air force used to investigate UFOs as threats to our national security?"
4. *No punctuation needed; numeral should be circled.*
5. "Did they find anything," Elena asked, "that they could not explain?"
6. "Out of 12,618 cases, the air force couldn't explain 701 sightings," Bernie reported.
7. Did he just say, "The air force couldn't explain 701 sightings"?
8. Bernie said, "That count was reported in 1969."
9. "In 1997," Bernie announced, "the CIA admitted that the military had deceived people in an effort to keep high-altitude spying planes secret."
10. "Wow!" Brian exclaimed. "I didn't realize that UFO sightings were so exciting."

Exercise B

A scientist has announced that her team will find intelligent life elsewhere in the universe.

"Interesting!" says Dr. Potts. "I'd like to see how she plans to do this."

"That," claims Dr. Barbosa, "is preposterous. I don't believe she'll find anything."

Dr. Potts retorts, "Dr. Barbosa, the universe is large. Can't you admit that intelligent life might be out there somewhere?"

"No. I don't believe in any of these alien or UFO stories," Dr. Barbosa replies.

"I don't believe the stories either, but I do think aliens exist," concludes Dr. Potts.

Page 201, Application

Exercise A

1. Darius said, "Books and movies about extraterrestrial life are fascinating and entertaining."
2. "The great thing about alien stories," added Gus, "is that almost anything can be possible."
3. "Violet," Mrs. Batista asked, "did you see the newspaper story about UFO sightings?"
4. "My favorite television shows are the ones that deal with aliens and outer space," announced Owen.
5. Did Rosa say, "Let's rent the movie about the aliens hiding on Earth"?

Exercise B

Dialogue will vary. Be sure students use quotation marks, commas, and end marks correctly.

Answer Key

Lesson 5

Page 202, Teaching

1. I don't mind cats, dogs, or fish; but she wants to have lizards, snakes, and spiders.
2. We went to Paris; we saw the Eiffel Tower.
3. Joan doesn't study; she's unlikely to do well in math.
4. However, Joan is a good athlete; she trains hard.
5. Before you set off for school, make sure you have all your supplies: pencils, compass, protractor, notebooks.
6. Ask Mitzi to show you the tarantula; she lets it walk up her arm.
7. The dogs get fed at 7:00 A.M. and 6:00 P.M.
8. Harvey walks Salt and Pepper, the dogs of our neighbor to the east; and he feeds the fish in the aquarium of our neighbor to the west.
9. Your cats are companionable enough; I still prefer a dog.
10. We went to two bookstores and a department store book section; but the book I was looking for, about caring for and training dogs, wasn't anywhere.
11. My father is from Atlanta, Georgia; my mother is from Portland, Maine; and I was born in Chicago.
12. Memorize the following: your locker location, its number, and the lock combination.

Page 203, More Practice

Exercise A

1. Keeping a pet is a big responsibility; it's a commitment for the life of the animal.
2. Caring for the pet demands more than just putting out food and water; those are just the basics.
3. You also have to think about such things as the following: vaccinations, the babysitting of your pet when you're away, and veterinary care.
4. These items can cost a good deal of money; in addition, you should also consider the emotional cost, to you and the rest of the family, of a crisis involving a pet.
5. A cat or dog may get hit by a car, especially in the city, where there are more vehicles; or your pet may be injured in a fight with another animal, either in the country or the city.

Exercise B

1. dogs;
2. basics:
3. item;
4. show;
5. dogs:

Page 204, Application

Exercise A

In this play, Reynard the fox is clever, as usual; the chicken is a bit more intelligent than usual. The play includes several other traditional fable characters: a duck, a cow, and even a frog. The central focus is on the contest of wits between the fox and the chicken; and the chicken, with a little help from the other animals, wins out in the end. The costumes are clever; however, the staging is dull. But it's a cute play; and children, and adults, too, if they have any sense of fun, will enjoy it.

Exercise B

Sentence completions will vary. Possible answers are provided.

1. The play was scheduled to begin at 2:30 P.M.
2. The play was a hit with all of us; and we enjoyed going out for ice cream cones, of various flavors involving chocolate, on the way home.
3. The fox knew many things; the chicken knew one thing very well.
4. The cast included three amphibians: a frog, a newt, and a salamander.

Answer Key

Lesson 6

Page 205, Teaching

Exercise A

1. thirty-four dollars
2. one-quarter of an inch
3. my great-grandmother's wedding dress
4. a run-down pair of shoes

Exercise B

1. *Underline:* flap-per, san-dal, fash-ion
2. *Underline:* ray-on, ny-lon, den-im

Exercise C

On items 2 and 3, parentheses are also acceptable.

1. This sweater (a rather expensive item) is made of angora.
2. My prom dress—whether you believe it or not—was once very fashionable.
3. My favorite clothing fad—you may like it too—is bobby socks and poodle skirts.
4. Bell-bottoms (pants with wide bottoms) were quite popular in the 1970s.
5. That hat—if we can ever find it in this attic—is the one that I wore nearly every day as a young girl.

Page 206, More Practice

Exercise A

1. seventy-six yards
2. denim bell-bottoms
3. three-quarter length
4. forty-seven percent cotton
5. fast-forward to possible future trends

Exercise B

1. When you were younger—you might remember this—you always wore your hat backwards.
2. The burnoose (which is a loose, hooded robe) is very practical in the Middle East.
3. The gown—you will notice if you look closely—is covered with blue sequins.
4. The shirts (these are all cotton) should be washed in the delicate cycle.
5. Leisure suits—do you know what they looked like?—were popular in the 1970s.

Exercise C

1. Silk (which originally came from China) is a rather expensive and delicate material. (*The division China is also acceptable.*)
2. When a silkworm—it is a variety of moth caterpillar—makes its cocoon, it forms silk fibers. (*The whole word cocoon is also acceptable.*)
3. Wool is a material made from sheep's hair.
4. Wool (it is a quite warm material) is a very common textile for making winter sweaters.

Page 207, Application

Exercise A

Punctuation may vary; dashes and parentheses are, in some cases, both appropriate. Possible answers are provided.

Some fashion designers—you may be able to think of some—design clothes that are casual, yet elegant. Many designers have perfumes (do you wear perfume?) as well as clothes. My favorite designer is a leader of *haute couture* (high fashion). One famous designer got his start designing ties. It usually takes years to get a famous name—if a designer is lucky, his or her name may become famous within a few years of entering the fashion business.

Exercise B

Sentences will vary. Students should demonstrate an understanding of hyphens, dashes, and parentheses and follow the directions for each sentence.

Answer Key

Lesson 7

Page 208, Teaching

1. Tess's
2. It's
3. she'll
4. whose
5. You're
6. e's
7. subscribers'
8. they're
9. its
10. actors'
11. who's
12. can't
13. men's
14. I's, I's
15. we're

Page 209, More Practice

Exercise A

Error	Correction
1. it's	its
2. they're	their
3. ladies	ladies'
4. Joyce'	Joyce's
5. Carlos	Carlos's
6. Whose	Who's
7. Its	It's
8. who's	whose
9. childrens	children's
10. Their	They're

Exercise B

Revised phrases are underlined.

Going to the theater is my friend Maria's hobby. She likes to attend a play's first night. Then she compares her review with the newspaper critic's review. Maria's goal is to see one play per week. She never misses productions of Shakespeare's comedies and tragedies. She volunteers to usher at two theaters. Sometimes the two theaters' schedules conflict. Then Maria has to choose between two plays. Making a choice like that is a theater-lover's nightmare!

Page 210, Application

Exercise A

The senior highs drama students decided theyd put on Eugene O'Neills *Ah, Wilderness!* this year. Its his only comedy and some critic's favorite. Theatergoer's enjoy the story of a young man—the plays hero—on the brink of falling in love, and his parents reaction to this rather disturbing event in they're lives. The students choice was a good one. Everyone whose seen the play has liked it. In fact, Im planning to go back next Saturday to see one of the last performances'. They're is a matinee and an evening performance Saturday.

Exercise B

Paragraphs will vary. Students should use each of the phrases in their paragraphs.

the chef's specialty
the customer's food
the waiter's tray
a long-legged man's foot
the waiter's apologies

Lesson 8

Page 211, Teaching

1. Did Mr. Talbot see Death of a Salesman when it was on Broadway?
2. Thoreau wrote "Civil Disobedience" and the much longer work, Walden.
3. The guest star sang "People Will Say We're in Love" from the musical Oklahoma!
4. View of Toledo is by the great Spanish painter El Greco.
5. "O Captain! My Captain!" is a poem by Walt Whitman.
6. We rode the Orient Express to Istanbul.
7. Mark Twain wrote the historical novel The Prince and the Pauper.

Page 212, More Practice

Exercise A

1. How many times has Abby read Little Women?
2. Do you know why The Surprise Symphony got that name?
3. Clare loves the poem "Eletelephony."
4. NASA built the Endavour following the explosion of the Challenger.
5. "The Gift of the Magi" is a famous short story by O. Henry.
6. Have you ever seen Pablo Picasso's famous antiwar painting Guernica?
7. Naomi read Robert Frost's poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening."
8. George Gershwin wrote music not only for Broadway musicals such as Of Thee I Sing, but also for the concert hall, for example, Rhapsody in Blue.
9. When exactly did the Titanic sink?
10. There is a famous song called "City of New Orleans."

Exercise B

Sentences will vary but should include the following titles punctuated this way.

1. "Yankee Doodle"
2. The Wizard of Oz
3. "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow"
4. "The Raven"
5. Queen Mary
6. A Midsummer Night's Dream

Page 213, Application

Exercise A

Choices will vary. Each title should be punctuated properly.

Exercise B

Paragraphs will vary. Students should demonstrate an understanding of punctuating titles and use the correct markings in their paragraphs.